The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Resumption of Nakayama Case--- Another Attempted Frame-Up?

ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

Senator Pittman Describes America's Position in a Re-Arming World

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Full Text of the Final Draft Constitution of the Republic of China . . . . . Translation by M. C. Liang

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1936 VOLUME 76, NUMBER 10

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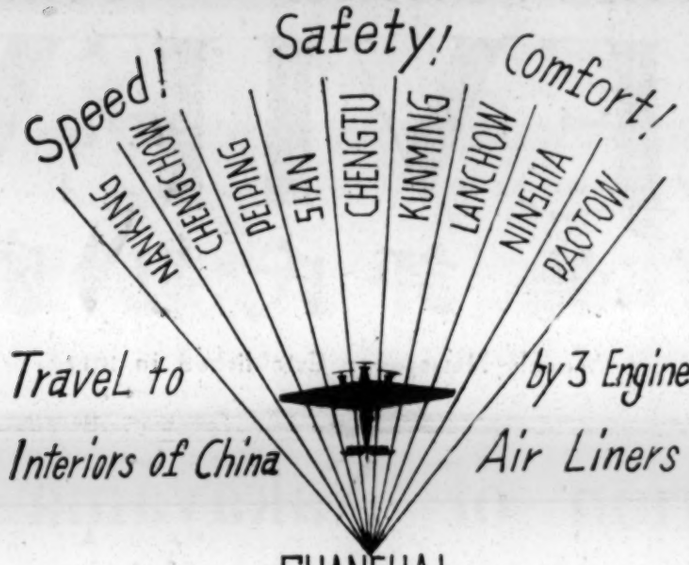

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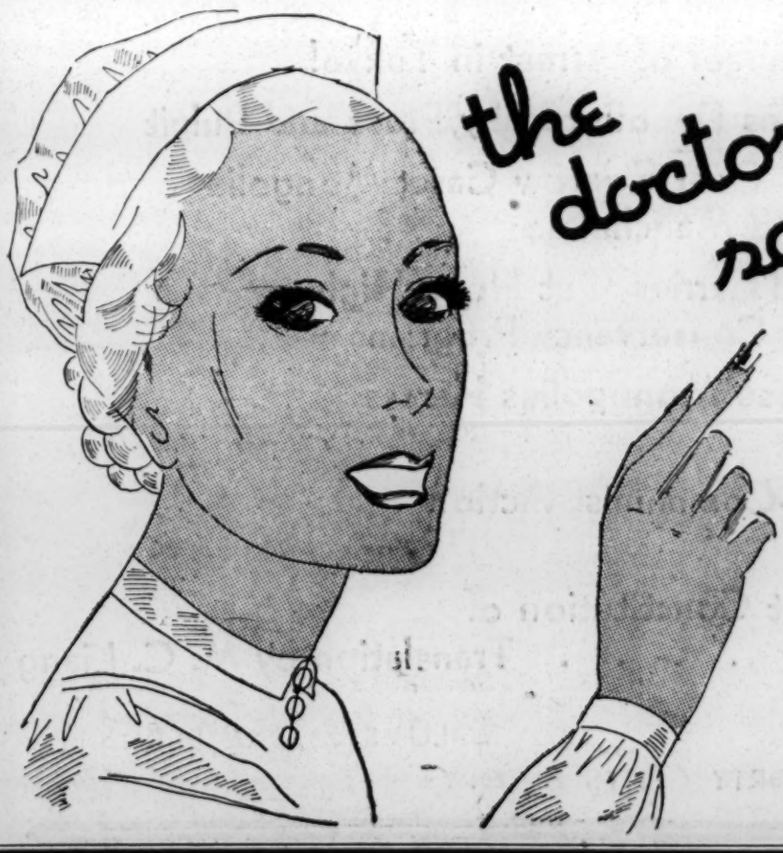

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The China Weekly REVIEW

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAT CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS." COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES.

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

EVEN TRANSLATORS ARE IN DANGER OF ARREST IN TOKYO!

SHEIHEI Okuyama is the best known translator in Japan, his *Okuyama Service* consisting of translations from the leading daily newspapers being read by almost all foreign residents of Tokyo and also by many subscribers for the service who reside abroad. But for a period of one week early in April Mr. Okuyama's subscribers failed to receive their English translations from the Japanese newspapers, the reason for the failure being due to the fact that Mr. Okuyama and his staff were in jail. But we will let Mr. Okuyama explain the situation himself, the following being taken from the April 14 issue of his service—after he had regained his liberty:

DEAR SIRS:

On April 4, I and other members of THE OKUYAMA SERVICE were held up by the Tokyo Gendarmerie for examination, and I was released yesterday. The detention naturally caused THE OKUYAMA SERVICE to be out of publication for seven days, viz., April 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13.

I am really sorry to have caused all of you much trouble and inconvenience, and wish to express my heartfelt thanks for the deep anxiety many of you have expressed for me and for THE OKUYAMA SERVICE.

I am now considering means of compensating for the seven-day non-publication, and hope to let you know of my decision tomorrow.

Very sincerely yours,
SEIHEI OKUYAMA
PROPRIETOR

A few days later, Mr. Okuyama published another letter to his subscribers thanking them for sympathy extended to him for his misfortune in being "detained" by the gendarmerie. He also stated that inquiries had been received as to the nature of the charges which had been brought against him but he stated he was not at liberty to disclose the reasons for the police action, except that "there was nothing illegal insofar as the *Okuyama Service* or its publisher were concerned."

It is with considerable feeling that we explain further that the *Okuyama Service* was not the only sufferer because of Japanese police displeasure. Copies of the *Jiji Shimpo* for April 28 which arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday of this week contained a report stating that the Japanese Home

Office had ordered the confiscation of all copies of *The China Weekly Review* for March 21 which had been mailed to subscribers in Japan. It seems that the March 21 issue of this paper "was filled with offensive statements calculated to impair Japan's relations with foreign Powers and based on total hypotheses, clearly expressing anti-Japanese views . . . ." An examination of this particular issue of *The Review*, however, gives a more direct clue as to the reasons for the displeasure of Tokyo Home Office officialdom. In this issue appeared an eye-witness account of the recent Tokyo rebellion which was written by a Chinese journalist. In addition there was another account of the same Tokyo rebellion which was written by a Japanese in Shanghai. Then on top of it all that issue of *The Review* also contained the complete stenographic account of Senator Key Pittman's notable speech in the U. S. Senate dealing with Japan's violation of the Nine-Power Treaty. So the Home Office arbitrarily removed the copies of the March 21 issue from the mails and confiscated them—which means that we must go to considerable trouble and extra expense to send duplicate copies as several of our Japanese subscribers have already complained due to non-receipt of the paper.

The *Hochi Shimbun* and *Jiji Shimpo*, Tokyo newspapers, both reported on April 28 that a "mutual-aid pact" would shortly be signed between the Yin Ju-keng East Hopei regime and Manchukuo. The report in the *Hochi* claimed that the Hopei-Chahar Political Council also intended to make a similar agreement, possibly in June. The *Jiji* said that the recent conference of resident Japanese military officers in Tientsin had resulted in a "stronger unification" of Japan's policy toward North China. The report stated that Japan would shortly send military, financial and economic advisers who would be attached to the two Chinese regimes in the North. A report through *Reuters* from Peiping on May 1 claimed that the negotiations in the North had reached the stage of a draft agreement which had been sent to Changchun and only awaited the inspection of Col. Nagami, Chief-of-Staff of the North China Garrison, who had gone to Changchun to confer with officers of the Kwantung army regarding the pact. Another Tokyo paper, the *Nichi-Nichi*, published a statement by Major-General Seiichi Kita, new Japanese Military Attache, to the effect that the Japanese army "could not withdraw its hand" from North China because of the existence of the Tangku Truce and other circumstances. Kita also declared that this was no time to consider altering the Tangku Truce. In conclusion he declared that it was quite necessary for China to "dispel her doubts about Japan's three-point program." A Peiping report stated that the Japanese garrison in Tientsin would be increased by 5,000 troops and 150 gendarmes. But the *Central News Agency*, in a dispatch from Peiping on May 5, claimed that an agreement had been reached between Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan and the Japanese for the abolition of the bogus East Hopei Council at Tungchow. Earl H. Leaf, Correspondent for the *United Press* at Tientsin, in the course of a series of articles dealing with the situation in North China declared that section of China "is plunging toward a new political and military crisis in June." He said that the Japanese would complete their new airdromes and barracks by that time and would be ready for fresh adventures.

SHANGHAI FACTORY CONDITIONS DENOUNCED BY PRESS AND PULPIT

THE sad plight of factory workers in Shanghai received attention from numerous sources during the week. A scathing description of conditions was contributed to the *North China Daily News* by H. J. Timperley, local correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. He quoted a man who has watched developments for a number of years who stated that boys for the workshops and factories in Shanghai are bought up country by traffickers and are then transported to Shanghai in batches like so many cattle and sold to the highest bidder. Mr. Timperley compared this state of affairs and the lack of control by the local Municipal authorities, with the sum of $200,000 spent annually for the Municipal orchestra. After describing conditions in detail, Mr. Timperley said he would not presume to fix the responsibility for the shameful exploitation of human labor which is going on here, but it seemed to him that residents of Shanghai ought not to allow such a state of affairs to continue without trying to do something, in however small a way, to alleviate the misery of these child workers. A special article in the *North China Daily News* quoted the report of the Chinese Medical Association, drawn up by Dr. Bernard E. Read, Dr. S. G. Hatem, and Messrs. Dju Yo-bao and Lee Wei-yung as showing that conditions amounting to virtual slavery exist in the chromium plating and polishing industries in Shanghai. The report states that most of the chromium plating factories in Shanghai are converted dwelling houses. The conditions in the workshops are often appalling. The hours of work average ten to eleven hours a day. In polishing shops six or eight buffing or polishing wheels are crowded into as small a space possible. The older workers graduate to wheels nearest the doorway where there is more air and light. The newest apparentice mans the wheels farthest from the open air. He is visible only dimly through the dense cloud of dust which perpetually arises from the wheels as the metal is polished with the use of abrasives. The effect of

these conditions upon young workers can be imagined, and the sickness rate among them is extremely high.

The horrible conditions existing in Shanghai factories formed the theme of a sermon by the Rev. Michael Bruce in Trinity Cathedral last Sunday. The speaker said that conditions in factories here were worse than anything that Dickens had described. Mr. Bruce said he had personally visited factories of various kinds and he found conditions were appalling. He mentioned that the silk cassock he was wearing (while preaching the sermon) was locally made; he wondered under what conditions of weaving. The speaker expressed the opinion that if a joint effort were made by British, other foreigners, and Chinese, much might be done to alleviate the industrial suffering which is so widespread in this vicinity.

Are Americans "Anti-Chinese"—A Reply to Lo Chuan-Fang in the China Critic

THE China Critic, best known of the Chinese owned and, edited English-language journals, published an article in a recent issue entitled "American Dislike for the Chinese" by a writer named Lo Ch'uan-fang, who apparently had spent considerable time in the United States.

The article was based on a series of questionaires which apparently had been circulated in recent months and years among college students in the United States, requesting them to indicate their preferences among the different races and national groups. As most of the replies placed the Chinese rather low in the lists of preferred nationalities, Mr. Lo apparently regarded the matter of sufficient consequence for public discussion. In his conclusion he said that it was a matter which could not be profitably laid away for leisurely research. He admitted there was much room for self-improvement on the part of the Chinese themselves, in which connection he made several suggestions, among them being the acquisition of such habits of living as are required in American society; the breaking up of Chinese seclusiveness; mastery of the American language; and a more aggressive cultivation of friendly contact with the American people. He concluded, however, with the following declaration:

> "These of us who have enjoyed American hospitality and good will in more ways than one and who have formed close friendship with many individual Americans may not doubt the possibility that a nation dedicatel to lofty ideals will gradually arrive at a stage when its agencies of public education will do their efficient part to combat the influences that mar the reputation of a great people."

In his introduction Mr. Lo said that the questionnaires mailed out to college students in various parts of the United States had listed the Chinese among the racial and national groups upon whom preference judgments were requested. The usual method was to give the students whose opinions were sought a list of race names and ask them to rank the ethnic groups according to the degree of acceptibility as to kinsmen, neighbors, employees or visitors. Another method used was to ask the students to compare each racial group with each other nationality and then to calculate the number of times each particular group was preferred to others. From both methods a ranking order of preferences for the total number of groups listed was derived. By this method they were able to judge the degree of association which American students were willing to have with that particular nationality.

With reference to the particular questionnaires which were circulated, he said that one was sent out as early as 1925, but did not indicate the particular school where it was circulated. This questionnaire was circulated among 248 people and the results indicated the greatest antipathy prevailed towards Turks and negroes. Chinese were also disliked, but there was apparently less aversion to them than to Jews, Hindus and Japanese.

In another study 110 businessmen and school teachers were asked to express their preferences for 23 races. The preference rating was highest for Canadians and English and lowest for Turks and Hindus. Chinese occupied the 18th rank, followed immediately by Japanese and negroes.

Following this, Mr. Lo gave the results of various other inquiries among students at the Universities of Chicago, Kansas, Northwestern, Wells, Washington, Florida, Nebraska and Princeton. He stated that generally the results of these questionnaires indicated that American students had the greatest liking for association with English, Scotch, Irish, French and Germans in the order mentioned, and had the least preference for negroes, Turks and Hindus. Chinese were ranked immediately above the Hindus, but below the Mexicans and Japanese. Generally the standings of the various nationalities in the order of preference followed this rating with minor changes. At Princeton the results showed the ranking of ten national groups as follows: Americans, English, Germans, Irish, Italians, Japanese, Jews, Chinese, Turks and negroes. His conclusions were that the great similarity in these studies indicated a generally low rating for Chinese from the standpoint of racial preferences among American college students. He said that it was evident from the results of these questionnaires that in the minds of American students, the social status

of the Chinese was about the same as that of the negro or Turk.

Mr. Lo emphasized in his article the fact that the Chinese students in American institutions of higher educated meet with innumerable cases of discrimination which cannot be explained on the ground of economic competition, as the Chinese students do not appear as competitors, but as profitable customers. He said that a possible cause of prejudice on the part of certain Americans against the Chinese may be due to lack of knowledge of Chinese life and unfamiliarity with the Chinese people. He said that the popular notion that the Chinese are "mysterious" is further increased and propagated by Chinese social segregation and the existence of "Chinatowns" in American cities which is a public indication that the Chinese people do not or are not willing to mingle in American society. They are kept isolated from American communal life and thought and this geographic, as well as social, separation does not allow Americans to gain any adequate knowledge of things Chinese. He also referred to unpleasant associations with the race name "Chinese" whether acquired through personal experience or second-hand information which breeds racial antipathy. This he explained may be due to personal experiences with individual Chinese who may have been laundrymen or restaurant waiters, but it was a human attribute to generalize on particular instances. As a result a personal estimate of a particular Chinese would naturally be applied to all of his countrymen. Or what an average American individual discovered or experienced in one of the Chinatowns would likely be accepted as symbolic of all China. He stated that most Americans, including college students, acquired what little information they have about China and the Chinese people from books, newspapers, motion pictures, and public and private lectures given by returned journalists and missionaries from China, and that these agencies are not without their private interests and prejudices. Even though trying to be entirely honest, they occasionally disseminate inaccurate information and exaggerated statements which may be harmless in themselves, but productive of false interpretations. Finally he excused much of the trouble on the basis of Occidental racial pride. He said that if Occidentals can laugh at the Oriental conception of "face", Orientals may likewise explode the hollowness of western racial pride. He said that the influence of race pride on American attitudes toward the Chinese and other supposedly "inferior" peoples is difficult to measure, but not easy to deny. He concluded this paragraph with the statement: "It is almost impossible for the average American not to cherish the fond belief that in one way or another he is superior to all Chinese".

***

Before proceeding to a more detailed discussion of points raised in Mr. Lo's article, the writer desires to refer to views expressed on the subject by several Americans who have resided in China for a considerable portion of their lives and are familiar with the Chinese people through long contact, social, as well as professional and commercial. Views expressed by these Americans based on Mr. Lo's article in *The Critic* might be regarded as a further symposium on the same subject by a more thoughtful section of the American community than that provided by the immature student groups who were subjected to the "questionnaire" method of obtaining the information upon which Mr. Lo's article was based.

In the first place, considerable doubt was expressed as to the value of opinions by college students on subjects with which they could not be expected to have more than superficial knowledge. One of the Americans to whom Mr. Lo's article was shown expressed the opinion that comparatively few students in the United States have opportunities to meet and know Chinese intimately, sympathetically or understandingly. Even at some of the leading educational institutions, such as Columbia University, where the greatest number of Chinese students are matriculated, the Chinese frequently segregate themselves at boarding-houses or at International House. But even with this handicap, the view was expressed that a Chinese student mingling in a group of American students would probably be received with practically as much curiousity as a similar American student mingling with a representative group of Chinese students in this part of the world. To quote our informant directly: "I have an idea that the average group of American students would look upon the Chinese student with a certain amount of thwarted interest and would probably be inclined to leave him out altogether when engaged upon their legitimate pleasures and extra-campus activities." The Chinese student would suffer from a handicap experienced by other foreign and also certain American students, that is based on the fact that a large percentage of the Chinese students who matriculate at American universities are classed as "bookworms" or "greasy grinds," an expressive term coined by the American student to designate his fellows who specialize in serious intellectual pursuits, rather than the usual pleasures of campus life. Students of any nationality or color who excel in Greek, Latin, mathematics and such subjects usually do not participate in the ordinary recreations of college life; hence frequently are regarded as a group apart.

Quoting our informant further: "But there is a deeper reason based on race. Students drawn from provincial life in America are greatly prejudiced against persons whose skins are tinted differently from their own. They extend this prejudice to Indians, Chinese, Japanese and negroes. The reasons for this prejudice extend far

back into the evolution of the races of mankind and apparently can only be corrected after several generations of education. There are few places in the world where these prejudices have been broken down. They have been greatly minimized in France and some other Latin countries and also to a considerable extent in the Netherlands Indies. The Soviets have deliberately set out to break down the racial prejudice which previously prevailed in Czarist Russia by making an exhibition of racial superiority by any group a matter of serious official concern, subject to prosecution in the courts. But despite this, the Soviets are trying to solve the Moscovite's traditional antipathy toward the Jews by creating the Biro-Bijan colony in Siberia where the Jews are being concentrated from all parts of the country. A better situation exists today with regard to Chinese students going to the United States than existed some years ago due to the fact that Chinese students are older and more experienced and better able to take care of themselves and also have a better knowledge of what they want."

Another American long experienced in Chinese relationships expressed the view that the writer of the article in *The Critic* had been somewhat misled by what he believed to be revealing scientific tests from which he drew conclusions which are far from correct. The tests were made among students and as a result the low rating of the Chinese was by no means unnatural when it is considered that: (1) There has been little, if any, dissemination of accurate ethnological and sociological information regarding the Chinese in the United States; (2) The Chinese encountered in the United States by the average American or American student is of the laundryman, gardener, pedlar or waiter type; (3) Movies, fiction and newspaper stories in which Chinese appear generally depict them as cunning individuals addicted to innumerable vices. One who knows the contacts of American students with the Chinese does not wonder at the result of the supposedly scientific tests. Continuing, our informant expressed the view that Mr. Lo's own sensitiveness as a member of the race which appears to him to rank very low in the scale of American prejudice has influenced him not a litttle in the deductions from the tests to which he refers. Furthermore, such test, while generally intended to probe race feelings and reactions from a broad ethnological standpoint, generally indicate little besides the particular subject's reactions to a racial group as typified by his own contact with some few individuals of that group. Finally this informant declared: "Mr. Lo was entirely wrong in his belief that there is any 'strong' dislike of the Chinese as a race among the American people. Such dislike as may exist is certainly based on the individual and that in turn may largely be attributed to ignorance. If there were any real dislike of The Chinese among the American people, how do you suppose for a moment that over so many decades the idealistic American foreign policy could have been maintaned and so strongly supported in the United States? Has any race of people done more for the Chinese, or as much for the Chinese, as the Americans? Examine Sino-American relations in China. Do they bear out the conclusions of the writer of the article?"

Aside from these views there is a further element based on the situation which previously prevailed on the Pacific Coast due to the fact that the original Chinese who went to America were of the illiterate coolie or peasant classes who were taken to the States as contract or indentured laborers, a system which has long since been abolished in all civilized countries. It is not desirable to review all the sordid details of the anti-Chinese sentiment which swept the Coast, but it was a situation based on economic conflicts with which the Chinese are familiar because of similar crises which have developed in Chinese communities in Mexco, Canada, Australia and other places where the element of economic competition by racial groups formed a basis of dispute which under ordinary circumstances would have provided a cause for wars, had China possessed military strength to back up her mistreated citizens. The Chinese who were taken to the United States by labor contractors originally were employed in the construction of the first transcontinental railways. As the western ends of these railways were driven across or through the mountains to the east, the Chinese laborers came into contact with another type of imported laborer who was more politically conscious and had the advantage of being able to speak the American language. They were the Irish. When the Irish immigrant laborers, also of a low grade of intelligence, but able to speak English, met the Chinese, a fight developed and the Irish won out because they were more politically conscious and were able to command influences which were not available to the Chinese. As a result the Chinese were defeated and exploited everywhere and finally had to retire within themselves, following their familiar non-resistance methods, even in the United States. They refused, or at least were unable to stand up and fight for their rights and anyone who follows this course naturally suffers in popular estimation, a situation which prevails internationally today with respect to China's non-resistance to Japanese aggression.

The late Theodore Roosevelt, who was intimately concerned with a previous crisis in the Far connected with the first Russ-Japanese War, once made a public statement in which he referred disparagingly to the Chinese residents in the United States. He said they did not constitute an altogether desirable type of citizen because they lived to themselves, usually under more or less con-

gested conditions, and instead of building homes and becoming a part of the communities where they lived, they sent all of their money back to China.

Another American who has resided in China for many years, but who also was long associated with Chinese in the United States, referred to the statement of the late Colonel Roosevelt in connection with a discussion of Mr. Lo's article about the alleged dislike of Americans for Chinese as a race. He said that he had visited several communities in Kwangtung Province and also in Fukien which were made up largely of relatives of Chinese who had previously resided in the United States. These communities contained luxurious homes which had been built with money remitted by Chinese in America who operated such businesses as laundries, restaurants and market gardens. Their frugal methods of living in the United States gave the impression to their associates in America that they were poverty-stricken people, whereas the opposite was the case. They were simply sending all of their money back to China for the construction of palatial homes in their native districts, hoping apparently at some future time to retire to their native land. He said that it was perfectly natural that the average American got his ideas about Chinese from the particular Chinese who operated laundries, restaurants or market gardens in his town and that he formed all of his ideas about China and the Chinese from particular individuals. That the Chinese have prospered in the United States is a matter of common knowledge and is something for which they deserve great commendation, considering the fact that they have fought their way along without any help from their home government. Recently it was stated that all through the depression, there had been very few cases of Chinese applying for government relief. In 1932 during the Japanese intervention in Shanghai, Chinese in the United States remitted several million dollars back to China despite the fact that this occurred at the time of the economic depression in the United States.

Finally there is another element which apparently did not occur to Mr. Lo or any of the other persons who have given thought to the subject, and that is the matter of Japanese propaganda, as applied to the Chinese nation, as well as the Chinese people. For many years the Japanese have skillfully disseminated the propaganda over the world that China is not an organized nation, but is a "mere geographical expression." This declaration by Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's chief delegate at the League of Nation's hearings on the Manchurian issue was echoed by every Japanese publicist and paid propagandist throughout the world. The Japanese always have propagated the doctrine in the United States that the Chinese were a cowardly, dirty and inferior race, as compared with the Japanese. This type of Japanese propaganda long pre-dated the Manchurian issue and was based on Japan's imperial ambition to pose as the leader and controller of the Orient.

The long revolutionary turmoil which has prevailed in China since the first revolution in 1911 has always been exploited by the Japanese as evidence of China's complete incapacity for self-government or national unification. While this type of propaganda has always been used by the Japanese in their campaign to convince Occidentals of their superiority, it has been especially prominent since the Manchurian occupation in 1931. American tourists travelling to the Far East on Japanese ships are always warned against the dangers of travel in China by Japanese steamship and tourist agents and professional guides. The Japanese military authorities have also made the most of their superiority over Chinese armies. During the clashes in Manchuria between the Kwantung army and the remnants of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's disorganized forces, the Japanese military propagandists for months put out daily reports of alleged battles wherein a mere handful of Japanese soldiers always defeated large bodies of Chinese troops with heavy casualties on the Chinese side and usually no Japanese casualties, or, once in a while, one Japanese soldier was "slightly wounded." The constant circulation of such reports over the world has created the impression that the Chinese army is a cowardly, disorganized mob which has no conception of discipline or defense of home and country. While the average American may disapprove of Japan's policy in violating treaties and riding rough-shod over weaker neighbors, he does, however, respect the prowess of the Japanese army and the spirit of the race which, however misguided, is nevertheless unified in its loyalty to emperor and country.

Another element intimately concerned with anti-Chinese propaganda spread in the United States by Japanese and certain European groups has to do with the publication of books written with the object of proving that the Chinese people are inferior and incapable of achieving self-government. Probably a dozen such books have been issued since the Washington Conference in 1922 when the Chinese first raised the issue of complete control of their country and elimination of the so-called "special rights and interests of foreigners." While definite evidence is lacking there is considerable circumstantial evidence proving Japanese propaganda inspiration behind some of these books. But not all of it has been Japanese: certain European groups in the Shanghai International Settlement raised a fund and circulated thousands of "anti-Chinese" publications in the United States in 1927, the object being to induce the American Government to defend the Settlement against the aspirations of patriotically-in-

spired Chinese who desire to control the chief port and metropolis of their country. The Chinese, in searching for reasons for their alleged unpopularity with the Americans should not overlook this gratuitous circulation in the United States of books and other types of literature designed to perpetuate the impression of "inferiority" as applied to the Chinese people, the motive being so clear as not to require further explanation.

With reference again to the larger question of racial antagonisms, it is quite correct that this is a matter which can only be solved through many generations of education directed toward the breaking down of nationalistic and racial barriers and the creation of a world brotherhood. That this feeling of racial superiority is not peculiar to America is obvious. Witness the present hysteria in Germany directed primarily against Jews, but which also applies with almost equal virulence to Orientals and negroes who are painted as inferior to the so-called super-pure Aryan types. The Chinese people are all too familiar with Japanese racial prejudice, as evidenced in the wholesale slaughter of Chinese and Koreans at the time of the earthquake; and the slaughter of Chinese merchants by Japanese ronin in Korea prior to the outbreak of the Manchurian trouble. Also there is the constant deportation of Chinese from Japan.

Recently King-chuan Miu, Chinese Consul General in Honolulu, expressed the opinion that Americans and Chinese, where they are drawn into intimate contact on a more or less equal economic plane, are able to attain mutual understandings and friendships which are never attained by other groups in the Pacific. Quoting Dr. Berthold Laufer, Curator of Anthropology at the Field Museum of Natural History at Chicago, he said that individual characteristics common to the two peoples make the ever increasing Sino-American rapprochement a social phemomenon which is easy to understand and explain. Speaking particularly of conditions in Hawaii where Occidental and Oriental races are drawn into intimate contact, Mr. Mui expressed the opinion that any American, either mainland or Hawaiian born, can effect a heart-understanding with a Chinese individual in an extremely short time and in a few weeks can lay the foundation for a life-long friendship. The innate good humor in Chinese nature enables them to respond to the "kidding and joshing" of Americans, whereas other Oriental groups are not responsive to this phase of the American temperament. Mr. Mui maintained that the two races, Americans and Chinese, have similar tastes throughout the entire category of food, household furniture, humor, fiction, and feminine beauty. Both Americans and Chinese certainly have good sportsmamship and fair play as their national codes of life. He maintained that the Chinese capacity for "Americanization" as evidenced in the schools of Hawaii was superior to that of other Oriental groups. The Chinese Consul General expressed the opinion that Chinese and Americans had so many common race traits of a friendly, peace-loving nature, that they are natural allies.

J.B.P.

Japanese Deport Journalist at Resumption of Nakayama Case—Another Frame-Up?

A sensation was created in the First Special District Court on Wednesday afternoon, May 6 when a Chinese named Chang Sen surrendered himself to the police and confessed that he, with Tseng Yuan and a China-born Japanese named Tseng-Ping-san, had framed the case against Yang Wen-tao and Yih-hai-sen, alias "Shao Kwangtung," with the object of obtaining the $12,000 reward offered by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

ONE Japanese newspaperman, Nobukazu Tachibana, Manager of the Shanghai office of the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* and Osaka *Mainichi*, was deported from Shanghai (April 23) by order of the local Japanese Consulate-General and as further punishment the Consulate and Military Attache's office refused to receive any local representative of these two powerful newspapers for a period of three weeks. The action was taken because Tachibana allegedly violated a press-ban and wired details of the Nakayama murder case to the Osaka and Tokyo newspapers. Despite the fact that this case had received major attention in the Shanghai newspapers in November and December of last year and all of the Shanghai newspapers, Chinese and foreign, had again given the case major attention beginning on April 20, no local Japanese newspaperman or correspondent was permitted to mention it prior to the lifting of the official Japanese ban on May 1, nearly two weeks after the Shanghai papers and newspapers in America and Europe had been publishing full accounts of the arrests and court proceedings.

The foregoing paragraph will serve as introduction to a consideration of the current trial in the First Special District Court of Shanghai of two Chinese, one of whom is charged with the murder of Warrant Officer Hideo Nakayama of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party on November 9 last year, while the other is arrigned as an accomplice. The evidence so far produced against the first accused, consisting in the main of alleged eye-witness testimony by the second accused, constitutes an amazing tale. Whether the Shanghai Municipal Police and the Japanese authorities, who have been working together on the case, have more up their sleeves than they have so far produced remains to be seen.

But before proceeding, it is necessary to recall

the incident from which the charges against the two Chinese have arisen. In the night of November 9 last year Warrant Officer Hideo Nakayama of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party was shot and killed on Darroch Road by an unknown assailant. An immediate investigation was started by the Shanghai Municipal Police, the Japanese Consular Police, officers of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party and the Bureau of Public Safety, as the result of which a solitary eye-witness to the shooting was found. Meanwhile, the shooting precipitated a state of public alarm and caused a wholesale exodus of Chinese from the Hingkew District, which grew as it became clear that the Japanese intended to make the most of the incident, as they and had done only a few months earlier in the case of the disappearance of Vice-Consul Kurumoto in Nanking. A spokesman of the Japanese Legation went so far as to state to a newspaper reporter that a demand might be made for the closure of the local Kuomintang, which was regarded as a hot-bed of anti-Japanese activity.

The eye-witness of the shooting was a Chinese employed in a shoemaker's shop on Darroch Road in the vicinity of the crime. This man told investigators that the murderer was dressed in clothing similar to that worn by Nakayama himself. Which, if true, would have indicated that Nakayama was killed by a fellow member of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party. Indeed, it was freely rumored that Nakayama had, just before his death, visited a brothel maintained for Japanese marines on Darroch Road and there quarreled with a fellow marine over one of the female inmates. The fellow marine, according to the rumor, waited for Nakayama in the street and shot him dead.

However, the story of the Chinese eye-witness was vigorously denied by the Japanese authorities, notwithstanding the fact that no other eye-witnesses of the shooting had been discovered. Determined by all means to disprove the widespread belief which arose, that the fatal shot had been fired by one of the victim's own countrymen and possibly a fellow marine to boot, the Landing Party laid hands on a Chinese alleyway sweep who worked close to the scene of the murder and conveyed him to their barracks on Kiangwan Road, where he was illegally detained for several days before being handed over to the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Kuo came into the hands of the Shanghai Municipal Police with visible marks of severe beatings on his body, beatings administered by the officers of the Landing Party who were interested in "proving" that the slayer of Nakayama was a Chinese. Kuo told the police that he had been beaten in order to compel him to confess that he had killed Nakayama. This he had refused to do, declaring that he was entirely innocent. Failing to get a "confession" from Kuo that he was the killer, the Japanese officers decided that three-quarters of a loaf was better than none and by continued beatings finally got him to state that he had witnessed the murder of Nakayama and that the slayer who ran off in the dark was a Chinese. Having gained this much, the Landing Party turned Kuo over to the Shanghai Municipal Police and he was brought before the First Special District Court on November 15. To the great discomfiture of the Japanese, however, Kuo stood up in court and repudiated the statement he had been compelled to make at the Landing Party headquarters and told of the tortures to which he had been subject. Judge Hsiao tried to provide cover for the Japanese frame-up conspirators by giving a peremptory order to newspaper reporters not to publish any account of the revealing proceedings and the only account published appeared in a local foreign daily.

At this point, to all public intents and purposes, the Nakayama case ended. The alley sweep was released after a brief detention by the Shanghai Municipal Police, which meanwhile had placed Assistant Commissioner T. Robertson in charge of a newly-created "Special Political Office" to continue investigation of the murder and to ferret out anti-Japanese activities in the International Settlement. In the public mind the impression remained that Nakayama's slayer was a Japanese, an impression more than justified in view of the brutally unscrupulous methods used by the Japanese to pin the crime on a perfectly innocent Chinese citizen. Officials of the Shanghai Municipal Police, in confidential conversations, hintetd that in their opinion efforts to locate the murderer among the Chinese population would be futile and that the only possible fruitful line of investigation was barred by the Japanese themselves. In any case, they opined, it would be just as well for all concerned if the identity of Nakayama's slayer were never known.

For five whole months, as far as the public was allowed to know, the case remained a dead letter. Then suddenly, about three weeks ago, it was revived with reports that five Chinese had been arrestted for complicity in the crime and were being held in the custody of the Shanghai Municipal Police, while a mysterious person known as "Jack," understood to be a Korean, was being held on a similar charge by the Japanese Consular Police. It thus transpired that continued investigation of the murder, regarded by the Shanghai Municipal Police as inadvised, was actively but secretly pursued from the point at which the public was led to believe that it had been dropped. Significant in this regard is the fact that the inquiry was conducted by Sub-Inspector Nakamura and Detective M. Hara, both Japanese officers of the Shanghai Municipal Police. It is an open secret that Japanese officers on that

force consider that they owe allegiance first of all to the Japanese authorities and not to the force which employs them and pays their salaries. Hence it is not difficult to see that the Japanese authorities, apparently determined to press home the Nakayama killing to a Chinese, were able through their "representatives" on the Shanghai Municipal Police to secure the continuation of an investigation which the Shanghai Municipal Police had felt it best to drop. It might be argued that the Shanghai Municipal Police sought deliberately to create the impression that the case was being dropped in order to give the murderer and his accomplices (if any) a false sense of security and thereby facilitate their arrest, but this seems highly unlikely in the circumstances.

In all, six persons were arrested, including two women. Three, including the two women, were released for "lack if evidence." The Korean, "Jack," is held by the Japanese Consular Police, while the other two, both Chinese of Cantonese origin, are no trial in the First Special District Court. One of the accused, a 42-year-old employee of the China Navigation Company named Yang Wen-tao, was arrested in Shanghai and is charged as the man who actually fired the shot which killed Nakayama last November 9. The other, Yih Hai-sen, 28 years old, known by the alias of "Shao Kwangtung" and described as an habitue of the Hongkew underworld, was arrested in Tsingtao and is charged with aiding Yang in the killing. "Jack," arrested by the Japanese Consular Police in Tsingtao, is another alleged accomplice and is said to be the instigator of the killing. It is of interest to note in passing that Sub-Inspector Nakamura effected the arrest of "Shao Kwangtung" with the aid of the Japanese Consular Police in Tsingtao in defiance of the Bureau of Public Safety in that city, who objected to certain irregularities. General Han Fu-chu, chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, has lodged a protest regarding these alleged irregularities with the First Special District Court in Shanghai.

For a number of days after the arrests had been effected the Shanghai Municipal Police and all other officials concerned maintained a tight-lipped secrecy about the whole affair. The arrested persons were brought to secret sessions of the First Special District Court for preliminary hearings and no information concerning the proceedings was permitted to leak out. Finally, on May 1, the two Chinese who had not been released appeared before the court in open session. The star witness at this session was "Shao Kwangtung," one of the two accused, who proceeded to tell one of the most incredible tales ever presented to a court of law. According to his story he met the other accused, Yang Wen-tao, outside the Moon Palace Cabaret on North Szechuen Road in the evening of November 9. Yang told him that he was going to kill "a Japanese" but did not mention whom, nor the motive for the killing. This meeting took place about 7 o'clock, with the Korean "Jack" present. All three men then proceeded to Darroch Road where they saw a Japanese marine. Yang opened a book he was carrying, extracted a pistol frim it and fired a shot. The trio then fled, each running in a different direction.

Another witness, Chang Tsai-yuan, said that on the night in question he saw "Shao Kwangtung," the Korean "Jack" and another man leaving the Moon Palace. Shortly afterwards he heard that a Japanese marine had been murdered and he observed the trio returning to the Moon Palace in a state of excitement. Because of their nervousness and the circumstances he believed they were the people who killed Nakayama. Further testimony was given by Tseng Yuen to the effect that "Shao Kwangtung" had once asked him for a loan, offering a pistol as security. The pistol was similar to the one produced in court, which was allegedly found near the scene of the crime and which ballistics experts testified was the weapon used to kill Nakayama. "Shao Kwangtung" denied Tseng Yuen's story. He had never owned any pisttols, he told the court, and had never asked Tseng for a loan. Explaining a sudden acquisition of wealth after the Nakayama shooting, he declared that his girl friend, a former taxi-dancer, had suddenly come into money left to her by a rich merchant whom she had married and who had lately died. Detective Sub-Inspector Crowther of the Shanghai Municipal Police testified to searching the home of Yang Wen-tao and there finding a book with the leaves hollowed out in such fashion as to hold the pistol referred to. The presumption is that it was from this book that Yang allegedly drew the pistol on Darroch Road, as testified to by "Shao Kwangtung."

This is the substance of the evidence given at the first open session of the court. Nothing more indefinite or unconvincing could be imagined. Yang Wen-tao took the witness-stand and entered a vigorous denial of the statements concerning him made by "Shao Kwangtung." Asserting that he was the innocent victim of a police frame-up, he declared that the hollowed-out book allegedly found in his home was not his and denied knowing the Korean "Jack." He had not been on Darroch Road on the night of November 9 and as a matter of fact was in a house on Urga Road from 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. on that day. The shooting of Nakayama took place at about 8 p.m. Yang told the court that he could produce two witnesses to establish this alibi. In reporting this part of the proceedings, the *Shanghai Evening Post* stated that "Yang's alibi was more or less broken down by police in court, through testimony by ballistics experts." It is certainly something new in juris-

prudence to find an alibi disproved by ballistics experts!

The "dark horse" in the case seems to be the alleged Korean, "Jack," whom the Japanese Consular Police are holding but who has made no appearance at any public court hearing. His real name and nationality (so far presumed to be Korean) have not been officially disclosed. Japanese Consular Police are apparently responsible for the report that he was born in Russia and came to China last year from Vladivostock—which adds another interesting angle to the case, especially in view of the fact that "Jack," according to official hints, was the actual instigator of the Nakayama murder.

According to the *Lih Pao*, popular Shanghai tabloid newspaper, "Shao Kwangtung" was involved in the case on information furnished to the Japanese authorities by a certain Cheng Ping-shan, former interpreter in the employ of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party and now stated to be a medical practitioner. The two men, the paper stated, both fell in love with a taxi-dancer at the Moon Palace Cabaret and Cheng is alleged to have framed his rival in order to clear his own path.

But in all the evidence so far presented no motive for the killing of Nakayama has even been hinted at. "Jack," the supposed instigator of the killing, has told no public story yet the Japanese, who are keeping him under close guard, have not yet shown any disposition to bring him within the focus of the public eye. Perhaps his story is not yet in proper shape (assuming that he has a story) and in this connection it is well to recall once more how six months ago the Japanese illegally held a Chinese alleyway sweep in their barracks on Kiangwan Road in order to get a "story" out of him.

As for "Shao Kwangtung," it may be that he was framed by a personal enemy with Japanese help, as the *Lih Pao* has stated, and that he in turn helped frame Yang Wen-tao by testifying that he saw him shoot Nakayama. If this is so, it is a mystery why Yang Wen-tao should have been selected to "take the rap" for the killing, since there is no evidence that "Shao Kwangtung" bore him any malice. It is quite understandable, however, that "Shao Kwangtung," finding himself the victim of a frame-up from which there might be no escape, should seek to fasten the actual killing on someone else and himself appear as nothing more than an accomplice.

On the other hand, assuming it is desired to prove that the motive for the killing of Nakayama was political, the fact should be noted that no evidence has been produced to show that Yang, apparently quite a respectable Chinese citizen, ever took part in anti-Japanese or any other kind of political activity. Nor has it been shown that Yang even knew Nakayama, much less that he bore him any grudge, political or otherwise. As the evidence to date stands—and no one in his sane senses could possibly believe it—Yang was suddenly seized with the urge to go out and kill a Japanese on Darroch Road and invited "Shao Kwangtung" to accompany him as a witness to the deed. This is the essence of the crazy story, unless it can be proved that the Korean "Jack" was the actual instigator of the murder and hired Yang to do it. So far the police have not even proved the existence of any connection between Yang and the mysterious Korean. Another question suggests itself: If Yang and "Shao Kwangtung" were hired by the mysterious "Jack" as professional killers, presumably because "Jack" did not want to do the job himself, why did "Jack" take the unnecessary and incredibly foolish step of accompanying the shooting party, as "Shao Kwangtung" testified he did?

One other question remains: Assuming the case to be a frame-up, as it certainly appears to be, what is the motive behind it? It is unlikely that the Shanghai Municipal Police have any other role in the matter than as agents being pressed into action by the Japanese authorities. What, then, are the Japanese seeking? The only conceivable answer at the moment is that they are working to kill the impression created last November that Nakayama was murdered by the hand of one of his own countrymen. This theory squares with the well-known sensitivity of the Japanese officialdom. It is quite understandable that they would not be prepared, as the Shanghai Municipal Police apparently were, to let the case rest at a point where the guilt of one of their own nationals was indicated. The motive of the Japanese may, of course, be a far deeper one with more serious implications. Further proceedings in the case and the final disposition of "Jack" the Korean may be expected to reveal whether such is the case or not.

Chinese Girl Found Not Guilty by District Court of Communist Charge

Zung Kien, a young girl student, who was arrested on Nanking Road, near Chekiang Road, in Shanghai on Labor Day (May 1) after having been found to have dropped two parcels of pamphlets of an anti-Japanese nature, was brought up at the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on suspicion of being a Communist. She was later sent to the First Special District Court where it was learned that the literature the girl carried was distinctly of an anti-Japanese nature. The charge against the girl was that of possession and distribution of inflammatory literature in order to incite others to create disturbances. The accused denied the charge, saying that the parcels of pamphlets were found by her on the road after being dropped by somebody else. She denied having concealed the pamphlets under her overcoat. The Judge found the accused not guilty.

Founder of Chinese Communist Party Is Model Prisoner

Chen Tu-hsiu, said to be the founder of the Chinese Communist Party, who was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in 1934 by the Supreme Court on a charge of high treason and offences against internal security of State, is being transferred from the prison to the Kiangsu provincial reformatory, now that he has served one-third of his prison term and in view of his good conduct in the prison, and especially the good services rendered by assisting in printing work.

"Red School" Graduate Captured in Shansi

Lin Chin-tsai, a graduate of the "Red Army University" at Juikin, the former seat of the so-called Chinese Soviet Government in Kiangsi, was among one hundred Communists recently captured by Shansi troops at Changchiayuan, west Shansi.

Japan Presents Ultimatum Over Swatow Case; Mongolia Rapidly Becoming Second Manchukuo

HIGH LIGHTS IN THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

1. **Japanese Warships in Swatow to Demand Satisfaction in Alleged Murder Case.**
2. **Nanking's Approval of Kawagoe Appointment as Ambassador Opposed by Southwest.**
3. **Japanese North China Garrison Soon to Be Increased to 7,000.**
4. **Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Envoy in Tokyo, Denies Sino-Soviet Pact.**
5. **Inner Mongolia Is Rapidly Becoming A Second Manchukuo.**
6. **Independent Customs Administration for North China Is Demanded by Japanese.**
7. **Gens. Chiang and Yen Order General Offensive Aagainst Reds in Shansi.**
8. **Alleged Demands Made on General Chiang by General Chen Chi-tang.**
9. **General Chiang Observes Progress in Central and Western Provinces.**
10. **Election Rules for People's Congress Delegates Fix Total Number at 1,200.**

A tense situation is again prevailing in Swatow, northern Kwangtung city, as result of a demand by Japanese Consul Tsunoda for the immediate payment of an "indemnity" of $60,000 for the alleged murder of Constable Harada of the Japanese Consular Police, according to a report published in the *Shanghia Evening Post* May 5. The presence of three Japanese warships is causing additional excitement to the populace while the "ronins" in the city have redoubled their activities, causng minor trouble, the reports added. It was revealed that Consul Tsuoda sent the demand to the Swatow Municipal Government on May 1, asking that the "indemnity" be paid the following day. Upon receipt of the demand, the Swatow mayor immediately telegraphed the Kwangtung Provincial Government for instructions. On May 2, the mayor formally rejected the Japanese demand. Admiral Nishioka, commander of the 10th Squadron of the Japanese Navy, has offered his services to mediate in the dispute. Negotiations are still going on while nervousness prevails among the Chinese. Wild rumors of impending conflict are circulating. It is stated that the Municipal Government of Swatow has declared martial law because of the tension.

Declaring that Constable Harada of the Japanese Consular Police was murdered and that his death marks the climax of the anti-Japanese sentiment in the city, the Japanese consul at Canton is reported to have asked the Swatow Municipal Government to accept six demands which include: (1) Strict enforcement of the trade agreement; (2) Japanese cooperation in maintenance of law and order; and (3) eradication of all anti-Japanese elements as enumerated in a list of names including those of newspaper reporters and leading members of the City Kuomintang Headquarters.

Shun Pao reported on May 5 that great anxiety is aroused by the arrival of three Japanese warships at Swatow in connection with the negotiations for the settlement of the Swatow case (the murder of a Japanese policeman by unknown persons). It is reported that the commander of the Japaese warships is negotiating with the Mayor of Swatow for an early settlement of the case. According to one report, the Japanese naval official demanded the payment of $60,000 as indemnity. The City Government of Swatow has promised to pay a sum of $1,000 by the local charitable organizations to the Japanese authorities as special funeral expenses.

NANKING'S APPROVAL OF KAWAGOE APPOINTMENT OPPOSED BY SOUTHWEST

The Nanking Government formally notified Japan on April 30 through Yakichiro Suma, Consul-General there, of its consent to the appointment of Shigeru Kawagoe, Consul-General in Tientsin, as Japanese Ambassador to China, reported *Domei*.

Shigeru Kawagoe, the Japanese Ambassador-designate to China, left Tientsin on May 4 for Tangku whence he sailed for Japan aboard the *Choko Maru*. It is learned that he will return to China at the end of this month to assume his new post.

The Southwestern Political Council at Canton has recently telegraphed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking and the various public bodies, voicing their strong opposition to the appointment of S. Kawagoe as Japanese Ambassador to China. The telegram stated that during Mr. Kawagoe's tenure as Japanese Consul-General in Canton, he frequently made illegal arrest of Korean revolutionaries in that city and while serving as Consul-General in Tientsin, he stirred up the Japanese ill-will in connection with the article "Gossip About Emperors" in the "New Life Weekly" and engineered disturbances in the North.

Upon learning that the Central Government has given consent to the selection of Shigeru Kawageo as Ambassador to China by the Japanese Government, the Tea House Guild, the Restaurant Guild, the Tailors Association, and the Barbers Association in Canton has jointly circulated a telegram, voicing their opposition. It is pointed out in the telegram that Kawagoe has done many things undermining the Chinese sovereignty since he came to China. "Four the sake of saving China", the telegram states, "We oppose Nanking's consent to the appointment of such a man as Ambassador to China to the bitter end."

The Canton People's Anti-Japanese Union issued a manifesto April 23 urging resistence against the Japanese. Pointing out that Fukien is now in a most critical stage, the manifesto declared that now is the time for Nanking to join hands with Canton to take concerted action against the Japanese.

CHINESE ENVOY IN TOKYO DENIES SINO-SOVIET PACT

Acting on instructions from the Nanking Government, Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, informed Hachiro Arita, Foreign Minister, May 1 that there was no basis whatever to the press reports of a secret Sino-Soviet agreement. The Chinese diplomat expressed his regret at the circulation of such reports at a time when the relations between Japan and China are gradually improving, and requested Mr. Arita to take steps to put an end to the dissemination of such rumors. Mr. Arita, in response, informed Mr. Hsu that China's "extremely lukewarm" attitude in protesting the conclusion of the Soviet-Outer Mongolian mutual assistance pact, as well as the general attitude of the Chinese people, were responsible for the rise of rumors, and requested the Ambassador to call his Government's attention to this point.

In the course of a press interivew at Nanking, April 29, Dr. T. T. Li, Director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, deplored the persistent reports in the Japanese press of an alleged secret treaty between China and Soviet Russia. Declaring that such reports were absolutely groundless, Dr. Li said that their repeated appearance in the Japanese newspapers, in spite of Chinese denials, led to the suspicion of some wilful purpose. The circulation by the Japanese papers of such sensational but totally unfounded rumorus, he emphasised, would in no way serve the cause of Sino-Japanese understanding.

JAPANESE NORTH CHINA GARRISON SOON TO BE INCREASED TO 7,000

Lieut.-Gen. Klanichiro Tashiro, Commander of the Eleventh Division, was appointed on May 1 by the Emperor to command the Japanese Garrison in North China. Simultaneously, the Japanese Emperor ordered the transfer of Lieut.-Gen. Hayao Tada, present Garrison Commander, to head the Eleventh Division. Gen. Tashiro's appointment followed on the heels of an order issued on April 28 by Gen. Count Hirnichi Terauchi, War Minister, announcing that hereafter the commander of the North China forces would be appointed directly by the Japanese Emperor.

The increase in the sternth of the Japanese North China garrison will materialize within a very few weeks, according to *Reuters* reports. Five thousand troops, it is reported, will be added to the present garrison of 2,000 and in addition there will be some 150ge ndarmes stationed in Tientsin. The Japanese authorities in Tientsin are building barracks near the old Arsenal.

Arrangements are being made by the Japanese military authorities to use the old premises of the Kung Li Hospital on Asahi Road and the Hsi Lai Hotel, both in the Japanese Concession, as temporary quarters for additional troops to the Japanese Garrison.

JAPANESE DEMAND INDEPENDENT CUSTOMS FOR NORTH CHINA

Establishment of an independent Customs administration for North China has emerged as the main issue in the protracted negotiations which are proceeding in Tientsin concerning the varous North China questions outstanding between the Chinese authorities and the Japanese, *Reuters* reported May 5. This issue arose from a discussion of the smuggling menace during which the Japanese intimated their inability to co-operate with the Chinese in the suppression of smugginlg unless the Customs was controlled in accordance with the precedent established by the Simpson regime in June, 1930. The Japanese put forward the veiw that only by this means would foreign loans be safeguarded in view of the breakdown of the existing Customs administration.

Unofficial circles in Tientsin reveal that the Japanese military authorities in North China are prepared to present new demands as condition for the abolition of the so-called East Hopei Autonomous Government under Yin Ju-keng. Sino-Japanese talks for the settlement of outstanding issues in Hopei and Chahar, *Central News* learned, will be continued in Tientsin during the next few days. On May 4, an informal interview was held between Gen. Hsiao Chen-ying, Mayor of Tientsin, and Col. Nagami, Chief-of-Staff of

the Japanese Garrison in Tientsin. During the interview Gen. Hsiao was reported to have once more emphasized that the abolition of the East Hopei bogus regime was the fundamental issue for the solution of Hopei and Chahar questions between the Chinese and Japanese authorities.

The main topics in the Tientsin discussions have been the anti-Red campaign and the abolition of the East Hopei Council. Chinese reports state that both sides have agreed in principle concerning these two issues and a final settlement will be forthcoming after details of how they are to be put into effect have been agreed upon.

Major-General Matsumuro, head of the Japanese special service bureau in Peiping, told pressmen that he had seen General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, on two occasions at Tientsin, but that the negotiations they had conducted "do not go to great lengths." When General Sung returned to Peiping, the discussions, he added, would be continued. Reliable Chinese sources, however, state that definite agreements have been reached at Tientsin, but say that the contents will not be made known till they are officially published by both sides.

As a result of Sino-Japanese negotiations over Hopei and Chahar issues which have been going on for the past few days, the bogus government at Tungchow under Yin Ju-keng will shortly be abolished, according to Chen Chung-fu, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hopei-Chahar Polictial Council.

The proposal of Yin Ju-keng, the notorious leader of the East Hopei bogus regime, to send a special delegation to Japan headed by Shih Chung-mei has been rejected by the Japanese authorities. A telegram has been received by the bogus regime from Tokyo, stating that the Japanese authorities do not consider the bogus regime as a proper organization.

Appropriate measures have been mapped out by the Government to cope with the prevalent smuggling of salt in China, a spokesman of the Ministry of Finance informed the *Central News Agency* May 4. Tightening the suppression of this illicit traffic. according to the spokesman, has been responsible for the frequent clashes between the salt police and salt smugglers at various places. Rarily in the occurrence of these kinds of clashes previously, the spokesman exposed has been traced to the fact that unscrupulous elements in the preventive service secretly co-operated with the smugginllg gang.

The enforcement of strict preventive measures has brought to light several cases of smuggling during the past few days. A consignment of over 1,000 bags of smuggled sugar was seized on the Hopei section of the Grand Canal on April 29 and two boats fully loaded with contraband were detained at Chikow on April 29. With regard to the detention of the "Manchukuo" steamer, *Haichang*, which has been carrying smuggled goods from Dairen, it has been arranged between the Tientsin Municipal Government and the Japanese Consulate-General that the case be settled by confiscating the contraband aboard and imposing a fine of $5,000. Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, is understood to have instructed the Tientsin Customs to settle the case on these terms.

A new arrangement whereby through freight traffic between North China and "Manchukuo" is accepted by the Peiping-Mukden Railway, came into effect May 1, reported *Reuter*. Under the arrangement, freight still has to be trans-shipped at Shanhaikwan, since no through freight trains are running between the two countries, but the Railway now undertakes the task of transshipment. Formerly, shippers had to make their own arrangements for transportation.

The consolidation of the bureau of the resident diplomatic commissioner of the Waichiaopu and the bureau of the diplomatic commissioner of Hopei and Chahar, as ordered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been completed. Lo Chia-heng, the new commissioner in succession to Dr. S.G. Cheng, who has been appointed diplomatic commissioner for Szechuen and Sikong, has resigned because of the re-organization.

On the recommendation of the Ministry of Finance, the Executive Yuan voted on May 5 the appropriation of $100,000 for the construction of a new building for the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Tokyo, reported *Central News*.

Jiro Havasaka, a well-known social commentator, who has been in bed for the last three years as a result of injuries received in an automobile accident, was the recipient of a gift from Chen Chueh-sehng, director of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, who was a friend of Mr. Hayasaka while attending the Tokyo Imperial University in 1923 and 1924. Inclosed with a letter wishing his Japanese friend a quick recovery was a check for Yen 1,000. Accepting the gift, the Japanese writer said that he hoped he would be able to visit his friend in Tientsin soon to thank him personally for his kindness, reported *Demei* April 29.

The anniversary of the Tsinan Incident was observed at Tsinan May 3, a memorial service being held under the auspices of the of the Shantung Provincial Party Headquarters. Similar memorial meetings were held in several other cities.

KITA SAYS CHINA FAILS TO APPROACH JAPAN WITH "FRANKNESS"

Lack of "concrete results", despite the "apparent willingness of high Nanking Government officials to readjust Sino-Japanese-relations," was deplored by Major-Gen. Sellchi Kita, the newly appointed military attache to the Japanese Embassy to China, on his arrival at Nanking April 30 in interview with *Domei*. "There also seems to be a desire to call a conference in Nanking for the basic solution of all problems between Japan and China, but I fear that the calling of such a meeting will on the contrary, give rise to difficult questions," he told Japanese reporters. "The whole matter seems to me as being very involved," he remarked. Prococative statements by officials of both countries should be avoided at present when the views and the standpoints of China and Japan are at variance", Major-Gen. Kita added. "The realization of Japan's three-piont program," he went on, "is essential to the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations."

"China, however, appears to be sceptical of Japan's intentions and does not approach us with an attitude of frankness on several points. It will be necessary for us to make China understand this." Major-Gen. Kita said that although his visit was of a courtesy nature, he would exchange views with Gen. Chang Chun, Foreign Minister," as much as time allows." Calling on Gen. Chang in the afternoon of April 30 at the Waichiaopu, Major-Gen. Kita confered with the Chinese official for 2 hours. Having called on Chinese authorities to exchange views on Sino-Japanese relations, Maj.-Gen. S. Kita, returned to Shanghai May 3 by train.

Great significance is attached to the report that a branch of the Supreme Court at Nanking will be organized in Peiping, after the inauguration of the Legal Committee of the Hopei and Chahar Political Affairs Council in Peiping, reported *Ta Kung Pao*, Shanghai on May 5.

INNER MONGOLIA IS RAPIDLY BECOMING A SECOND MANCHUKUO

The correspondent of *North China Daily News* in a dispatch on May 1 from Peiping states that so much attention has been paid in recent months to the activities of the Japanese in Hopei, that their virtual conquest of Inner Mongolia has been allowed to pass almost unnoticed and the territory is rapidly becoming a second Manchoukuo. Nor are the Japanese confining their attention merely to the administrative portion known as Chahar; their influence is also being extended into Suiyuan. The Mongol leader, Li Shou-hsin, has his headquarters at Changpei and calls his state Mengkukuo (Mongol Country). He has already pushed as far west as Shantu which is only fifty to six tymiles from Pingtingchuan on the Suiyuan Railway. A hundred of his Manchoukuo troops are actually stationed at Pailingmiao, the gest of the Autonomous Council of Inner Mongolia, which lies well inside Suiyuan province. Japanese military officers and civilians swarm everywhere. As one of the foreign informants remarked: "I almost thought I was in Tokyo. I heard so much Japanese being spoken all round me." Nor, as usual, are these first intruders the best class of people. They behave with considerable arrogance and want of tact, making no attempt to conceal that they are the real masters of the country.

In many ways the Japanese are proceeding on the same lines as they did in Manchoukuo. Already a school has been established at Changpei, and the Mongol households have been compelled to send about 500 youths from the age of fifteen to 25 to attend it. But as Mongol families are usually small, and one of the male children has always been given to the Lamaist church, the result of this Japanese drive for education has been that many Lamas have had to be recalled to attend their family duties. The school is nominally a normal school, but actually a military institution to train up a personnel for a Mongol army. As in Manchoukuo, the Chinese farmers in the six hsien of Chahar have been ordered to plant opium. Aerodromes are already established at Dolonor, Changpei, Pailingmiao, and Teh Wang's palace at Pangkiang, with large reservoirs for oil supplies. According to the view of those in close touch with Mongol conditions, the Japanese penetration of Inner Mongolia is primarily strategical rather than commercial.

In connexion with current rumours in Peiping alleging that Inner Mongolia has declared independence and has established an independent Government at Pailingmiao with Prince Teh as leader, a telegram has been received at Peiping April 30 from Prince Teh at Pangkiang categorically denying all rumours. Nothing is now happening at Pailingmiao and everything in Inner Mongolia is proceeding as usual, the telegram asserts.

The independent Mongolian Government is being organized by Prince Teh at Pangkiang, according to *Sin Wan Pao* April 30. High officials of the new independent government have already been selected and their appointments will be made public during the inauguration of the new government.

Prince Teh will be Chairman of the new government. The following departments will be organized:

(1) General Affairs Department to be headed by a Japanese,
(2) Military Affairs Department to be headed by a Japanese,
(3) Finance Department to be headed by a Japanese,
(4) Educational Department to be headed by a Japanese,
(5) Communication Department to be headed by a Japanese,
(6) Department of Justice to be headed by a Mongolian.

NANKING ORDERS REMOVAL OF MONGOL COUNCIL FROM PAILINGMIAO

In view of the fact that the Suiyuan Mongol Leagues and Banners have now established their own autonomy political council, the Executive Yuan at its weekly meeting May 5 deemed it no longer proper for the Mongolian Local Autonomy Council to retain its headquarters at Pailingmiao. Prince So of the Pailing-

miao Council has been instructed by the Executive Yuan to look for a sutiable place in Chahar as the council seat.

The proposal for the removal of the Pailingmiao Mongolian Local Autonomy Council to Tehhua in Chahar has been rejected at the Conucil's conference now in session at Pailingmiao, *Central News* May 5. The proposal has been rejected on the ground that it would be unwise to move the council to Tehhua as preparations have already been completed for the construction of the council buildings at Pailingmiao. Pao Yueh-chin, Direector of the Peiping office of the Pailingmiao Council, denied the current reports that Prince Sonor Mulaputan had been assassinated.

The annual plenary meeting of the Mongolian local Autonomy Political Council was formally opened at Pailingmiao May 3. Following the opening ceremony, a preliminary meeting was held. It was decided to refer the following matters to a Proposals Examination Committee for examination:

(1) Proposal for the removal of the seat of the Mongolian Local Autonomy Political Affairs Council to Charhar from Pailingmiao, in accordance with the order of the Central authorities.
(2) Proposal for the improvement of civil administration in Inner Mongolia.
(3) Proposal for the relief of the famine victims in Inner Mongolia.

The Panchan Lama, spiritual leader of Tibet, has again postponed his return trip to Lhasa owing to the dilapidated condition of the Taerssu-Laoplung Highway along which the Tibetan dignitary will travel. The state of the highway is now such that travel is unsafe, according to *Central News*.

GENS. CHIANG AND YEN ORDER GENERAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST REDS IN SHANSI

To offect a complete elimination of the Communist remnants in West Shansi, orders have been issued respectively by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. Yen Hsi-shan for a general offensive against the Reds by Shensi and Shansi troops. During the week large detachments of Shensi and Shansi troops have been dispatched to the western and eastern banks of the Yellow River in the two provinces in readiness for a simultaneous attack on the marauders. Scattered groups of Communists, according to a military communique, have succeeded recently in crossing the Yellow River from Shansi back to Shensi under the cover of nightfall.

A massage from Suiteh in northern Shensi states that Liu Tse-tan, a norotious Red chieftain in Shensi, who was seriously wounded in a recent battle, has succumbed to his injuries.

His remains had been brought to Wayaopaoin central Shensi on April 27.

The large horde of Communist bandits which started menacing Shansi in March has now been reduced to only about 9,000 men after a vigorous suppression campaign launched by government troops, according to Chao Pi-lien representative of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan stationed in Nanking, who arrived at Peiping from Taiyuan May 5 after an inspection tour to Shansi.

Two more "Red" bases in central Shensi, Fuhsien and Chilochen, were captured by government troops on April 29, according to military reports received at Sian May 2.

Further progress has been made by the units of the 25th Government Division under Major-General Kwan Lin-cheng in the drive against the remnant "Reds" in western Shansi. According to an official report from Major-General Kwan, a fierce attack was launched by the Central Government Division on the combined "Reds" under Liu Tzu-tan, Lin Piao and Hsu Hai-tung at Tsaikiayuan near Sihsien, western Shansi, on April 30. After 12 hours of sanguinary fighting, the Government troops succeeded in breaking up the defences of the maruders. Leaving behind 500 killed, the "Reds" retreated to Wangkiakow, Tungchwang, Hokiayu and Ssukiayu with the troops in hot pursuit. On learning of the victory, General Yen Hsi-shan has remitted a cash reward of $5,000 for distribution among the rank and file of the Division.

To discuss anti-Communist problems in Shansi and Shensi with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner of Shansi, is the object of the recent visit to Taiyuan to Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, acting Commander-in-Chief of the Red-suppression forces in the Northwest, said *Central News* April 30. The "Young Marshal" arrived at the Shansi Capital April 29. by plane from Lochuan in Shensi. Immediately after his arrival Gen. Chang was called upon by Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Gen. Chen Cheng and other Shansi military officers when they discussed at length measures of closer cooperation between the Shansi and Shensi troops in the anti-Red campaign.

To defend against a possible invasion by the Red remnants, the whole province of Hopei has been divided into four Commnist-suppression areas by order of the provincial government. Major-Gens. Wang Chi-feng, Li Tso-chen, Huang Kuang-hua and Chao Teng-yu have been appointed commanders of the four areas respectively.

Political as well as military measures will be employed, the Hopei-Charhar authorities announce, in preventing, a "Red" incursion into the two provinces. Repair of the existing highways and construction of new roads will be hastened in order to facilitate communications. Exorbitant levies and miscellaneous taxes are being abolished so as to alleviate the burden of the people and to remove the danger of their being deluded by Communist promiess. The District Governments have been enjoined to dispatch publicity corps to the villages to deliver lectures to the peasants on the evils of Communism. Militarily, greater emphasis will be laid on active suppression of the "Reds." Strong detachments of troops have already been concentrated along the Shansi-Hopei border to resist the entry of the "Reds" into Hopei province.

While small scattered bands of Communists are still creating disturbances in certain parts of Szechuan, the main body has fled to Sikong, declared Liu Hang-chen, Szechuan Finance Commissioner, now on a brief visit in Hankow. Thirty regiments of Szechuan troops, according to Mr. Liu, have been sent to the Szechuan-Sikong border to round up the remanat Reds.

Primitive tribesmen of the Yi clan, estimated at 3,000 strong, have been routed from Ngopien, a mountainous town in southern Szechuan about 50 miles from the Yunnan border, after besieging it for several days, *Central News* reported from Changking May 1. The rebellious tribesmen started to retreat on April 24 in face of a military camapign launched against them by government troops. The "rebels" were learned to have retreated towards Hsiaoliangshan and Wanshihping, leaving behind them over 200 killed. To avoid future trouble, the local gentry are learned to be exerting their efforts to induce the tribesmen to surrender to the government troops, the reports add.

After losing all footholds south of Chinshakiang river in northern Yunnan, Communist remnants under Hsiao Ke and Ho Lung have crossed the river in a northward retreat to the Chungtien region, according to a *Central News* dis patch April 30. Large detachments of government troops have been ordered to cross the river in pursuit of the retreating Reds.

CHEN TU-HSIU WILL NOT BE SENT TO REFORMATORY

According to a spokesman of the Model Prison in Nanking, May 4, Chen Tu-hsiu, the prominent Communist leader, who is now serving his prison term in Nanking will not be sent to the Soochow Reformatory as reported in the press.

ALLEGED DEMANDS MADE ON GENERALISSIMO CHIANG BY GENERAL CHEN CHI-TANG

The hostile relation between the Central Government and the Southwest has become very delicate in the face of the promulgation of the draft constitution and the election of a president, reported *Shanghai Nippo* May 2. For this reason General Chiang Kai-shek, to consolidate his own position, recently went to the neighboring provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, including Yunnan, Kweichow, Hunan and Kiangsi to extend his influence over the Southwest, under the guise of an inspection of the political conditions. The Japanese paper alleges that General Chen Chi-tang has presented to General Chiang the following three demands:

1. The issuance of bank notes amounting to one million dollars in one dollar denomination.
2. The strengthening of the national defense of the Southwest.
3. That redemption for the loan of 1927, to finance the Northern Expedition of the Nationalist Army, be made in three yearly instalments of fifteen million dollars.

Of these three demands, it is said that as to the first, Nanking has consented to open a branch of the Central Bank of China in Kwangtung and will also issue a hundred million bank notes of one dollar denomination, As to the second, armed forces of the Southwest will be as well equipped as the armies of the Central Government, and as to the third, the period for redemption of the 1927 loan is to be extended to five years.

SECRECY SURROUNDS VISIT OF GEN. CHEN MIN-SHU IN MOSCOW

Chen Min-shu, former commander of the Nineteenth Route Army and ringleader of the abortive Fukien Rebellion, is now visiting Moscow, according to a *Central News* report. Utmost secrecy is said to have surrounded the movement of Chen since his arrival at the Soviet capital. Private sources in Nanking allege that Chen is keeping in close touch with the personnel of the Soviet Army and he has been inspecting the U.S.S.R. Air Force and the Soviet Government Arms Plant.

GEN. CHIANG OBSERVES PROGRESS IN CENTRAL AND WESTERN PROVINCES

"The most vivid impression I gathered from my recent trip to Szechuan, Kweichow and Yunnan was that the people of the three provincs no longer present a haggard and grieved appearance. This is a grateful sign and shows that political progress is being achieved". This was expressed by General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, in a written statement after he returned to Nanking on May 4 from his 28-day tour of six central and western provinces, including Hupeh, Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hunan and Kiangsi. Pointing out that he spent the greater part of his time in Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuan, General Chiang considered the headway made in the opium suppression compaign as the greatest progress scored in these three provinces. Not only have the provincial authorities succeeded in banning poppy planting and opium smoking, but many addicts have automatically cured themselves of the habit, General Chiang said. As a result of the conversion of poppy fields into farmalands, he continued, there has been increasing agricultural production. The livelihood of the peasants have also been improved. Rapid progress has also been achieved in the field of communication and reconstruction, the

Generalissimo continued. Three highways have already been completed and opened to traffic, the Szechuan-Shensi Highway 1,174 kilometers in length; the Szechuan-Kweichow Highway 551 kilometers in length; and Hunan-Kweichow Highway, 1,000 kilometers in length. Another link of four trunk lines connecting five southwestern provinces, the Kweichow-Yunnan Highway, which will be 622 kilmoeters in length, will be completed before the end of this year. While admitting that political progress has been made in these three provinces, General Chiang opined that there is still room for improvement. Greater care should be exercised in the selection of magistrates, and public education should be further promoted. But, in the opinion of General Chiang greatest negligence has been found in the development of land resources, afforestation work, river dredging, promotion and development of people's economy. He exhorted local authorities to take steps to ameliorate the situation. General Chiang also scored the unsatisfactory compulsory labor service system now being undertaken in the three provinces. The greatest defect he found was 'that all laborers drafted belong to the poor class, while those who belong to the well-to-do class fail to contribute their service. He asked that this be immediately corrected. The absence of public health facilities in Szechuan, Yunnan and Kweichow also came under the criticism of General Chiang. Several districts in Yunnan and Kweichow, he discovered, do not even have drug stores. Since public health is directly concerned with the promotion of public education, public defense and people's livelihood, such a deplorable situation should be bettered, he asserted.

GEN. HO CHIEN OF HUNAN COMMENDED BY GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK

In response to an invitation from Gen. Ho Chien, Chairman of Hunan and the newly appointed Pacification Commissioner of the same province, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan and of the Military Affairs Commission, paid a hurried visit to Changsha during the end of last mont in the course of his inspection tour of West China Provinces. Gen. Chiang was accorded a rousing welcome upon his arrival there by airplane from Kweichow on April 27 and shortly after landing, he drove in a motor-car to the residence of Gen. Ho accompanied by the latter. During his brief stay of barely two days, the Generalissimo busied himself in inspecting the various government organs and receiving officials.

On April 28, after having heard the report made by Gen. Ho on the work of the Hunan Provincial Government in regard to civil affairs, finance, education and reconstruction, Gen. Chiang delivered a lengthy and instructive address before a huge gathering of more than 7,000 officials of the Hunan Provincial Government and the Provincial Party Headquarters. In the course of the address, Gen. Chiang commended highly Gen. Ho for his able administration of the province and his achievements in ridding the province of the Red curse and in reconstruction. Gen. Chiang urged that under the leadership and direction of Gen. Ho, both the officials and people of Hunan should strive hard for the welfare of the province. The Generalissimo pointed out that Hunan has been historically famous as the birthplace of many statesmen and revolutionary leaders and may be fittingly described as the center of the movement for the salvation of China. He said that he hoped that the people of Hunan would emulate their past leaders and that Gen. Ho Chien would filfil the expectation of the people as a pillar of the country. Gen. Ho made a sincere response and submitted a memorandum to Gen. Chiang, which the latter accepted and promised to consider. Gen. Chiang departed for Nanchang by airplane on April 29.

ELECTION RULES FOR CONGRESS DELEGATES FIX TOTAL NUMBER AT 1200

As a result of several days of discussions, the final draft of the regulations governing the election of delegates to the National People's Congress was passed May 2 by the Legislative Yuan after a sitting of more than three hours. With the exception of certain revisions made to Article 59 concerning the number of overseas delegates, the regulations, consisting of 8 chapters (a total of 62 Articles) were approved as were submitted by the sub-committee. According to revisions made to Article 59, the number of overseas delegates from the United States was increased from 2 to 3, that from the Philippines Commonwealth increased from 1 to 2, while that from Malaya and Siam was decreased from 5 to 4 each. The total delegation, according to the final draft, numbers 1,200 as decided before, of whom 665 will be elected from geographical or regional units, 380 from professional groups and 155 from special elections. Accepting the petitions of residents from the Northeastern provinces, the draft regulations entitle them to have a total of 47 delegates instead of the original 29. The army is allowed to send 30 delegates while delegates from the Navy and the Air Force will be elected according to separate regulations.

The detailed list follows:

Liaoning 14, Kirin 13, Heilungkiang 9, Jehol 9, Harbin 2, Tibet 16, Mongolia 24, Overseas 40, Kiangsu 44, Chekiang 33, Anhwei 25, Kiangsi 28, Hupeh 40, Hunan 43, Szechuan 44, Sikong 9, Hopei 43, Shantung 44, Shansi 22, Honan 44, Shensi 20, Kansu 14, Chinghai 9, Fukien 22, Kwangtung 44, Kwangsi 21, Yunnan 22, Kweichow 16, Chahar 10, Suiyuan 10, Ninghsia 9, Sinkiang 12, Nanking 4, Shanghai 9, Peiping 6, Tientsin 5, Tsingtao 2 and Sian2.

Overseas delegates are to be distributed as follows:

One each from Hawaii, Peru, Mexico, Chile, Cuba, India, Europe, Korea, Macao, Japan, Australia, Africa, Hongkong and Formosa.

Two each from Canada, Philippines, Burma. Three each from Annam, Great Britain, and the United States. Four each from British Malaya, Siam, Dutch East Indies.

In a briefly worded mandate the National Government on May 5 made public the Draft Constitution of the Republic. The mandate says: "The Draft Constitution of the Republic of China, having been approved by the Legislative Yuan, is hereby made public." The official publication of the Draft Constitution is to give the public practically six months time to study the document before it will be brought up for final deliberations at the National People's Congress to be held on Nov. 12.

The trial was resumed April 27 one of the suspects arrested in Hongkong for complicity in the attempt in November last on the life of Wang Ching-wei, then President of the Executive Yuan, and against whom a new charge of complicity in the attempt in 1931 on the life of T. V. Soong, then Minister of Finance, has been brought. Counsel for the defence requested the Court to postpone examination of the new charge against the accused, until judement regarding the first charge of complicity in the attempt on Mr. Wang is rendered. The request was granted.

The fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the Revloutienary Government in Canton was observed in Nanking on May 5. Chairman Lin Sen of the National Government delivered a speech at a memerial meeting in which he reaclled the circumstances then confronting the nation which promted Dr. Sun Yat-sen in establishing the revolutionary government in Canton in 1921.

The much heraled Ten-Province Experts Conference, one of the most important conventions of the year to discuss problems of internal administration, will be opened at Nanking May 10. Convened under the auspices of the Executive Yuan, the conference which will be personally presided over by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Yuan, will be attended by 70 provincial commissioners and administrators. The ten provinces to be represented at the conference are Kiangu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Fukien, Shantung, Honan and Shensi.

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Tientsin Losers at Hai Alai Form "Life Savers Association"

People who last heavily at Hai Alai games in Tientsin have organized a "Life Savers Association" to prevent others from going to the Hai Alai games at the Forum. The members of this association distributed printed posters on the streets in the Chinese City recently in warning, declaring that if the warning is ignored they will take drastic action against them. Later a group of members of the association posted themselves on the boundary line of the Chinese City and the Italian Concession and stopped all motor cars going in the direction of the Forum. The crowd dispersed only at the intervention of the police authorities.

The member-organizations of the Association include the *Nippon Dempo News Agency*, represented by Yuzo Shimojyo; the *Domei News Agency*, Shigeharu Matsumoto; *Osaka Mainichi* and the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi*, unrepresented as yet; The Osaka and Tokyo *Asahi*, Ikai Shirakawa; The *Yomiuri*, Kori Tanaka; The *Daito News Agency*, Tatsuo Takami; The *Manchu Nichi-Nichi*, Torao Himori; The *Shanghai Nippo*, Hiroshi Hata; The Shanghai *Nichi-Nichi*, Genji Ishikawa; The Shanghai *Mainichi*, Sakuji Fukamachi; the *iji Shimpo*, Tamemitsu Akahoshi.

A Tokyo message stated that the Manchukuo Government is sending representatives to Tokyo to confer with the Japanese Government regarding the projected establishment of joint Soviet-Manchukuo-Japanese commissions to demacrate the new Empire's eastern border and to settle disputes that occur along it.

Le Journal de Shanghai, local French official organ, in an editorial on the Italian victory in Ethipoia said: "To say that Italy has raken a brilliant revenge for the defeat of 1896 is not sufficient: she has proved her capacity for organization, for discipline and energy. She has demonstrated that the ardor and unthusiasm with which she was animated were not superficial and that she has the solid virtues which make a people strong."

Sales of matches in middle and North China will be controlled, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Tokyo *Yomiuri*. A joint-capital Sino-Japanese company is to be set up. Japanese capital will represent 25 per cent and Chinese capital 75 per cent of the total capital of Yen 5,000,000.

Bank of China Invests Heavily in Development of Cotton Industry

A representative of the Bank of China attended the second annual conference of the Association for the Joint Promotion of Production and Sales of the Cotton Mills of the Hopei, Honan and Shansi Provinces, in Chengchow this week. According to well-informed industrial circles, the Association has eight cotton mills as regular members, in which, the Bank of China has invested no less than $12,000,000.

Japanese Ready to Conclude Fishing Agreement

Instructions to conclude a temporary agreement with the Soviet Government, pending the negotiation of a new Fishery Convention, were cabled by Mr. Arita, Foreign Minister, to Mr. Ohta, Ambassador to Moscow, May 1.

The Tokyo *Jiji* April 26 stated that owing to the anticipation that the Soviet-Japanese fishery treaty revision negotiations would continue to remain uneasy and that this summer's fishing operations in northern waters might be attended by frequent disputes on the spot, the conference of officials and fishery industrialists on April 24 decided to face all opposition openly and squarely in order to protect Japanese rights and interests in the North. Regardless of whether it be fishing in Soviet waters or in the open sea, the fishery industrialists place perfect confidence in the attitude of the Government, and so far as it concerns Japanese rights and interests in northern fishing waters, they have decided to take a positive attitude no matter what development should occur in the negotiations for treaty revision.

Moscow's stand in regard to the current negotiations for the revision of the Hirota-Karakhan Fisheries Convention remains unchanged, although the Soviet Government has made several concessions on minor issues, a high Gaimusho official revealed in Tokyo April 30. The main bone of contention, he added, is Moscow's refusal to concede Nippon's request for an extension of the agreement for 12 years, which Japan regards as essential for the stabilization of the fishery situation.

Japanese Military Sees Wholesale Soviet Pact Transgression

Japanese military quarters April 29 minimized the effects of the Soviet acceptance of the Tokyo proposals for the settlement of border disputes on the eastern border of Manchukuo. Soviet-Japanese relations, a spokesman for the War Office said, would not become "entirely readjusted" until the Moscow authorities adopted a policy of abiding by the letter of all the treaties that they have entered into with Japan. He cited the "consistent transgression" by the Soviets of six items in the Soviet-Japanese treaty and agreement, by means of which the Tokyo Government recognized the Soviet regime in 1925.

In the opinion of the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi*, one of the two largest dailies, the agreement of views concerning the joint frontier commissions reached between the Soviets and Japan last week, coupled with the attendance of 17 Soviet Army leaders at a banquet given by Tamekichi Ohta, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, April 29 on the occasion of the departure for Japan of Col. Hikosaburo Hata, military attache, served to alleviate the "excited sentiments" of both nations.

Tokyo Ministers Agree to Increase of Army in Manchutia

Approval of a plan for an increase in the Japanese military strength in Manchukuo to balance the concentration of Soviet military forces in the Far East was given by Mr. Arita, Foreign Minister; Admiral Osami Nagano, Navy Minister, and Gen. Count Hisaichi Terauchi, War Minister, in their second weekly meeting May 1, Tokyo messages state. This action followed a request by Lieut.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, chief of staff of the forces in Manchuria, who is now in Tokyo, to attend a conference of chiefs of staff of various army and divisional commands.

Soviet-Japanese relations occupied the attention of the Ministers of War, Navy and Foreign Affairs, at an informal meeting held following the regular session of the Cabinet in Tokyo May 1. Hachiro Arita, Foreign Minister, informed Gen. Count Hisaichi Terauchi and Admiral Osami Nagano, respectively War and Navy Ministers, of the nature of his last two conversations with C. C. Yureneff, Soviet Ambassador to Japan.

Following the report, the statesmen exchanged views on the establishment of commissions to demarcate the eastern portion of the Soviet-Manchukuo border and to arbitrate border disputes.

Yureneff Asks for Curb on White Russians

Curb on the Anti-Soviet activities of White Russians residing in Manchukuo was asked by C. C. Yureneff, Soviet Ambassador to Japan, in an interview with Keisuke Heorinouchi, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, in Tokyo April 28. Replying to the Soviet diplomat, Mr. Horinouchi has averred "complete lack of knowledge" of activities on the part of White Russians.

"Soviet-Japanese Pact Tantamount to Empty Document"—Tokyo Nichi Nichi

The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* April 30 commented:—"Although the Soviet side has favorably accepted Japan's proposal regarding the Manchukuo-Soviet border issue and agreed to establishment of an eastern border demarcation commission, the Army is giving important consideration to the state of suspension in which the Soviet-Japanese Basic Treaty is being held by Soviet insincerity.

"In January 1925 the Soviet-Japanese Basic Treaty was concluded and another agreement followed in December of the same year, embodying in them the following:

1. Absolute prohibition of propaganda of Communism, the fundamental national polity of the U.S.S.R.
2. Affirmation of the fishery rights and interests of Japan stipulated by the Portsmouth Treaty.
3. Development of the natural resources in the Soviet territory in the Far East shall be done by Japanese hands due to the special economic circumstances.
4. As indemnity for the Nikolaievsk affair special rights and interests in Northern Saghalien shall be established and oil and coal mining rights be granted.
5. Resumption of trade relations based on geographical and economic positions and securing of the Far Eastern market.
6. Free entry of the Japanese into Soviet territory and guarantee of domicile, property, etc.

"With such matters agreed to by the Soviets in the agreements, Japan recognized the Soviet Union ahead of the United States and resumed normal relations with that country. The agreements, however, have proved almost empty documents and not one item in the agreements has produced the promised effect all due to Soviet insincerity."

The Tokyo *Yomiuri* April 28 stated that one of the points agreed on in the Yurenev-Arita border negotiations was that no third power shall be allowed to participate in the commissions nor shall any problem be submitted by the commissions to the International Court of Arbitration or any other international arbitration organs.

Hsu Denies Reports of Sino-Soviet Agreement

Acting on instructions from the Nanking Government, Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, May 1 informed Mr. Arita, Foreign Minister, that there was no basis whatever to the press reports of a secret Sino-Soviet agreement.

The Chinese diplomat expressed his regret at the circulation of such reports at a time when the relations between Japan and China are gradually improving, and requested Mr. Arita to take steps to put an end to the dissemination of such rumors.

Railway Project in Hopei Causes Japanese-British Financial Rivalry

Japanese reports during the week stated that British money is to be used to finance construction of the Tsangchow-Shihchiachwang Railway, in Hopei province. Political circles in Nanking professed complete lack of knowledge on the subject. On the other hand, it is well known (said *Reuter*) that the Japanese themselves have been pressing the authorities in North China to accept Japanese financial and technical assistance in carrying out the project. This proposal, however, is viewed with disfavor by the Chinese Government, which regards the project as a national one, and it is understood that the Ministry of Railways is perpared to raise the money for it internally.

Japanese reports from Tokyo to the effect that British interests are behind the financing of the Tsangchow-Shihchiachwang railway project appeared to have their origin in certain Chinese quarters in Nanking. The Peiping-Mukden Railway Bureau, according to these quarters, intends to build the new line out of the revenues of the railway, and it is stated that this money must necessarily be found from funds which would otherwise go to pay British bondholders, as the railway lacks sufficient revenue for both purposes. Therefore, it is argued, the British will be paying for construction of the railway.

It was hinted in Tokyo also that money from the British Boxer Indemnity Fund may be used by the Peiping-Mukden Railway Bureau to finance the Tsangchow-Shihchiachwang railway. The Japanese contend that any such arrangement would infringe the loan contract concerning railway enterprises in North China concluded in 1934 between the Chinese Ministry of Railways and the South Manchuria Railway Company.

Japanese War Office Opposed to Projected Railway

Strong opposition to the projected construction of a railway linking Tsangchow with Shihchiachuang, announced on April 30 by the Peiping-Mukden Railway Bureau, was expressed by Army circles in Tokyo, May 2.

Sir Federich Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Advisor to the British Government, now on a mission in China, returned to Shanghai May 4 after his investigation trip to North China. Emphatic denial was given to reports that he had discussed any arrangement for the financing of the Tsangchow-Shihchiachwang railway preject.

New Through Service from Peiping to Manchuria Is Poorly Patronized

Reflecting a general apathy among shippers towards the new through freight train service from Peiping to Manchukuo points, inaugurated May 1, rail movements out of Shanhaikwan continued sluggish. The lack of sufficient business prevented the operation of the scheduled daily freight train on the first day and officials anticipated a similar situation in future.

Chen Chueh-sheng, managing director of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, declared in an interview at Tientsin April 30 that the purpose of the new service is to stimulate the development of

ndustry and commerce. In concluding the agreement with the South Manchuria Railway, he said, every precaution has been taken to safeguard Chinese rights.

China Development Finance Corporation to Finance Chengtu-Chungking Railway

Lu Tso-fu, Commissioner of Reconstruction for Szechuen arrived in Nanking on May 1 from Szechuen by plane to call on Chang Chia-ngau, Minister of Railways, about the building of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway in Szechuan Province. He later came to Shanghai and conferred with T. L. Soong, Manager of the China Development Finance Corporation. According to financial circles, the China Development Finance Corporation has agreed to lend $48,000,000 to the Szechuan-Kweichow Railway Company for the building of the line.

South Manchuria Railway Gets Right to Use New Korean Ports

An Imperial ordinance permitting the South Manchuria Railway Company to use freely the harbor facilities of Seishin and Yuki, two new ports in North Korea, was gazetted April 20. The measure had been approved at a meeting of the Cabinet the previous week.

The Tokyo *Chugai Shogyo*, Japan's leading commercial daily newspaper, on April 21, after commenting that Japan's Continental policy had become more positive than ever, and that the communication route connecting Japan with Manchuria has assumed more importance economically and militarily—especially as the Keijo (Seoul)-Fusan line connecting Seoul with Fusan had almost reached a saturation point of late in its transportation capacity—pointed out that the railway line had become most important as a military line. Under such circumstances even if the railway is to be a double-track railway according to the plan fixed some time ago, the railway would fail to meet the increasing demand.

The Korean Government-General, which had been planning to lay a new railway to run parallel to the Keijo-Fusan railway in close contact with the authorities of the Army, Overseas Ministry and the South Manchuria Railway, recently finished drafting a plan to establish the new railway, and through General Kazushige Ugaki, Governor-General of Korea, who recently came to Tokyo, had the plan laid before Premier Hirota, Finance Minister Baba, War Minister Terauchi and Overseas Minister Nagata for the purpose of seeking an understanding.

With Government sanction given, the plan has been decided to be submitted to the present special session of the Diet in the form of the additional budget No. 2 in the special accounts of the Korean Government-General.

An outline of the plan follows:

1.—The new railway to be laid is to be a single-track railway to branch eastward from a spot between Fusan and Taikyu on the Keijo-Fusan line and reach Keijii. The distance of the new railway is to be shortened compared with the present Keijo-Fusan railway.

2.—The total construction and improvement cost is to be Yen 100,000,000. The work is to be done on a five-year plan.

3.—Yen 10,000,000 is to be appropriated for the 1936 fiscal year, the first year.

Smuggled Goods Pour Into North China Like Flood

A graphic description of the smuggling situation in North China was given by the *North China Daily News'* special correspondent in Tientsin, May 5. An entirely new economic situation, it was stated, is being created. East Hopei rapidly is becoming a Free Trade area from where duty-free goods are beginning to penetrate to all parts of North China, limited solely by the comparative cost of transportation. The dislocation of trade that this sudden change is bringing about is nothing less than catastrophic. Last October, junks and trawlers began making their appearance off the coast between Shanhaikuan and Peitaiho. When Customs cruisers attempted to seize them, the Kwantung Army protested that this was a breach of the terms of the Tangku Truce Agreement. The revenue cruisers therefore had to be withdrawn, although the Customs always have insisted that, if they were allowed to perform their duties, they could stop the smuggling by sea within a week. When the Customs officers tried to collect duty on the contraband landed on the open beaches, they were beaten by Koreans armed with clubs. Protests by the Customs against these assaults were ignored by the Japanese authorities, whereas, if any of these Korean scallywags (Japanese nationals) were hurt in the very slightest in these frays large claims for compensation were put in. The final blow to the efforts of the Chinese Maritime Customs to cope with the situation was given when the East Hopei government put in their own Customs stations, which taxed these smuggled goods a quarter of the legitimate duty and then declared them free of all further taxation and not to be interfered with by the tax officers of the Central Government.

A Tientsin businessman was quoted as saying, "I saw no smuggling. I only saw 38 vessels of all sorts and sizes lying out in the bay and discharging cargo into dozens of sampans, and the beach was as busy as The Bund here in Tientsin in the height of the shipping season. You can't call that smuggling any more. That's Free Trade. It is not even a free port; it is a free coast nowadays."

Japanese Deny Responsibility for Smuggling Situation

Japan's alleged responsibility for the smuggling situation in North China was emphatically denied May 1 by the *Shanghai Mainichi*, which alleged that similar conditions prevail "all over China."

"It is inappropriate," the daily added, "for Great Britain to pay attention to smuggling in North China alone, to charge Japan with responsibility for it, and to ask Japan to take steps to prevent it. Since the restoration of tariff autonomy, China has raised her customs levies. The present duties on sugar and rayon reach 230 per cent ad valorem. The duties collected by the East Hopei Autonomous Anti-Communist Government have been slashed to a fourth of this figure. It is only natural, therefore, for Chinese merchants to ship their goods through East Hopei customs stations, for distribution in North China."

Pointing out that British commerce was being seriously affected by the smuggling situation in North China, Sir Robert Henry Clive, British Ambassador in Tokyo May 2 asked Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, for information on the Tokyo Government's attitude in the question. Sir Robert, informed Mr. Arita that his government was paying serious attention to the recent tariff agreement reportedly concluded between the East Hopei Autonomous Government and Manchukuo, under which goods imported from the latter were being given a preferential tariff, one-fourth below that of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

Mr. Arita is understood to have declared that the Japanese Government was also concerned with the recent rampant smuggling in North China, but that it regarded the suppression of such activities the task of the Nanking Government.

Huge Loss of Customs Revenue Because of Smuggling

In March, the Tientsin Customs collected Customs revenues amounting to $11,908,000 as against $21,789,000 in the corresponding month of 1935 and $23,884,000 in the corresponding month of 1934. This heavy loss of Customs revenues in Tientsin, because of the practice of smuggling, is cauisng serious anxiety to the Chinese authorities, according to the *Chunghwajih Pao*.

Measures for checking smuggling in North China were discussed by Gen. Hsiao Chen-ying, Mayor of Tientsin, in an interview with the Japanese Vice-Consul in Tientsin April 30.

Japanese Press for Independent North China Customs

A *Reuter* message from Tientsin May 5 stated that the establishment of an independent Customs administration for North China has emerged as the main issue in the protracted negotiations which are proceeding there concerning the various North China questions outstanding between the Chinese authorities and the Japanese. This issue arose from a discussion of the smuggling menace, during which the Japanese intimated their inability to co-operate with the Chinese in the suppression of smuggling, unless the Customs were controlled in accordance with the precedent established by the Simpson regime in June, 1930. The Japanese put forward the view that only by this means would foreign loans be safeguarded in view of the breakdown of the existing Customs administration. This development in the negotiations apparently has set back the hope of a restoration of the status quo, whereby the integrity of the National Customs system would be maintained. Pending a settlement of the question, the Chinese authorities are calling upon all officials to assist the Inspection Bureau recently established for the coast of southern Hopei.

There has been a steadily increasing flood of smuggled goods into Shanghai from North China as a result of which legitimate business has almost been stifled.

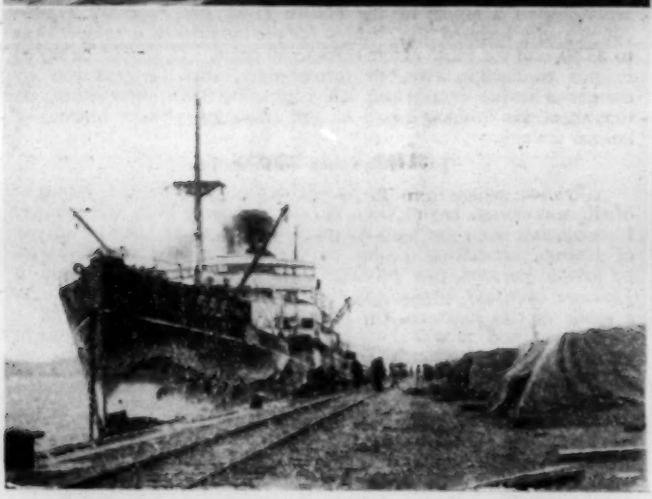
Smuggling in North China Hits Kwangtung Sugar Industry

Of the four sugar refineries in Kwangtung province, two have suspended operations while the other two are reducing their productions because of the effects of the practice of smuggling in North China. According to shipping circles, large quantities of Kwangtung sugar are being stored up in the godowns of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company in Shanghai without a market.

Revenue of All North China Ports Suffers Because of Smuggling

Because of the practice of smuggling in North China, the revenues collected by the Tientsin, Chinwangtao, Chefoo and Lungkow Customs have greatly decreased in March, the total Customs revenues collected from these four Customs houses was $25,328,000, a decrease of $13,275,000 when compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

HOW JAPANESE DEVELOP KOREAN PORTS UNDER MILITARY GUIDANCE



Top Left :—Only a little Korean fishing village up to 1931 when the Imperial Japanese army occupied Manchuria, but now a flourishing new port of 25,000 people, mostly Japanese, is the enviable record of the new Japanese port of Rashin, constructed on the upper northeast Korean coast for the purpose of shortening rail-steamer communication between Japan and the new state of Manchukuo.

Top Right :—Yuki, another port, "just across the bay" from Vladivostok, but controlled and recently greatly expanded and developed by the Japanese army for the purpose of facilitating communication between Japan and the new state of Manchukuo. This port, along with the other new ports of Rashin and Seishin, will become of tremendous strategic importsnce in the event of war between Japan and Russia as it will be possible for Japan, by using these ports, to send troopa from the Tokyo district and Tsuruga to Hsinking, capital of Manchukuo in 47 hours.

Center Left :—Rashin has all the appearance of an American boom town. This is "main street" in Rashin, new Japanese port on the upper northeastern coast of Korea, which has jumped in population from a few Korean fishermen to a present population of 52,000, mostly Japanese attracted by commercial opportunities opened up by the development of new ports and new lands.

Center Right :—Street Scene in Yuki, new Japanese port on the upper northeastern Korean coast, developed by the Japanese army for the purpose of speeding up communication from Japan proper to the new Japanese protected state of Manchukuo.

Lower Left :—Japanese freighter discharging cargo of military supplies at the new port of Rashin on upper northeastern Korean coast line, described as one of the finest natural harbors on the coast of the Asiatic continent. The new port is sheltered on the east, west and north by a girdle of hills and its entrance is nearly sealed by two islands named Daiso and Shoso. When the present harbor-works are completed there will be facilities for accommodating more than a dozen ships of 8,000 tons, which could be docked at once along the well equipped piers.

Lower Right :—New railway station at Nanyo on the new railway crossing the Tumen River, built by Japanese since 1931. Previously non-existent, now has a population of 20,000.

Private and Official Japanese Monopolies Harass People of Manchuria

BY THE REVIEW'S HARBIN CORRESPONDENT

HARBIN is rapidly losing its Russian characteristics. While only a short time ago it was a distinctly Russian city, blended with Chinese tinge, it is giving way to rapid Japonization. This is especially perceptible from the color of the crowds in the streets, where the Japanese and Koreans, clad in their peculiar garbs, appear to be more numerous than at any time before. The Russian car-drivers, the *izvoschiks*, are still to be seen on the corners of the streets, waiting for their fares, but they appear to be not so numerous or prosperous looking as in the days of old. Gone are street names in Russian, they having been superseded by tablets in "Manchukuoan"' Japanese and English. Similarly, all bus-stops are marked by signboards in these languages, which appears to be extremely confusing for the Russians, still counting come 40,000 inhabitants. In street cars, the Russian language is a taboo, the Japanese girls, ticket-sellers, studiously shouting out the Japanese or English equivalents of "*ostanovka*" and "*poehali*".

Considerable resentment was shown by Russians in connection with the proposed removal of a sacred ikon in the third class waiting room of the Harbin central station, installed there some forty years ago at the time of the opening of the railway station, and which the Japanese management wanted to remove from the station building. As things stand to-day, the project appears to have been dropped, at least for the time being; instead, the Japanese have built a sanctuary of their own, a monument to the memory of Prince Ito, killed in 1910 at the Harbin railway station by a Korean nationalist. This is a small stone pillar, erected on the platform of the station on the spot where Prince Ito fell riddled by Korean bullets. At the time of erecting the pillar last year, it was described in the local press as a fitting climax to the transference of the Chinese Eastern Raitway to Japanese control, which, according to these statements, was a lifelong ideal of Prince Ito.

The loss of the Chinese Eastern Railway appears to have spelled disaster for the entire Russian population of Manchuria. With this economic mainstay gone, the Russians feel themselves pretty much as if in a foreign country. It is estimated that, instead of 20-30,000 persons supported previously by the Chinese Eastern Railway, at present only about 5,000 Russians, including family members, derive their livelihood from the railway. And the income derived by these people is immeasurably smaller than that received by former employees of the railway; the present day salary of a Russian employee does not, as a rule, exceed "Gobi" Manchukuo paper 80 a month, whereas a good part of them receives only "Gobi" 45 a month. A Russian railway guard receives only "Gobi" 35 a month, out of which he must pay for his own meals.

Since the prosperity of Harbin and North Manchuria depends upon the C.E.R. and its employees, the pinch of losing this economic backbone is being felt by everyone, except the Japanese, who persist in their exclusiveness not only in social matters, but also in economic life. This is apparent from the ever diminishing number of Europeans, that is, Russian, Jewish, American and other stores and business houses, their places being filled in by Japanese enterprises. Of Russian stores still selling foreign goods, mostly English woolens, one counts only two or three, and they are on the verge of closing down in view of the prohibitive customs tariff and terrible Japanese competition.

First Contact with Japanese Unfavorable

The first contact of the European population with Japanese businessmen and officials is anything but favorable. The type of men sent out by the Island Empire to this outpost is not at all pleasing, especially businessmen, whose aim seems to be only quick enrichment and that at all costs, instead of bringing civilization to this country, as the official press would have us to believe. All means seem to be good for making money, and in this respect, drugs and monopolies, official as well as private, stand out as characteristics of Japanese business methods. While the sale of drugs in Manchuria is the subject of constant discussion in the press, the practice of private business monopolies, introduced into Manchuria together with Japanese political and economic control, appears to be not well described, whereas it deserves every attention, being the typical way of enhancing Japanese business in Manchuria.

The way of introducing these "private" monopolies itself deserves attention. Usually, it is done by a group of Japanese, who make house calls in the Russian residential district of Harbin and announce that from such and such date the sweeping of chimneys, cleaning cesspools, supplying ice or something else, cannot be done by the resident himself, but by a special organization chartered for that purpose by the Municipality. And by way of confirming the announcement, the men take down the name and the address of the resident in a portly looking book and depart, leaving him in a perfect builderment as to the meaning of the whole show. Description of a few of these monopolies will bring home to the reader the actual state of affairs in this respect.

(1) Chimney Sweeping Monopoly.—This was introduced a year ago, and it turns out a racket, pure and simple, for, instead of a cheap and efficient way of cleaning chimneys, the residents have been saddled with a cumbersome system, thrice expensive against the old, time honored way of sweeping chimneys, when it was possible to have one's chimneys swept clean for 10-15 cents a chimney by professional Manchukuoan chimney sweepers and that without any ado or trouble. To do it now, you have to make repeated calls at the headquarters of the monopoly, and have to pay anything from 25 to 40 cents for the operation.

Recently, the monopoly shared its job with the Bureau for Administration of White Russian Affairs, sometimes referred to as the "White Russian Consulate-General", which institution set up a special department in its office exclusively for sweeping chimneys of White Russian houses in the suburbs of Harbin. In central parts of the town, the job is still carried on by the monopoly.

(2) Cesspool Cleaning Monopoly.—As in the case of the chimney sweeping monopoly, this racket was started allegedly in the interests of sanitation and efficiency, but in reality it also turns out a job artificially created for the friends of municipal officials. The monopoly charges 90 cents for every cartload of impurities cleaned, whereas in former days it way done for 40-50 cents by native cesspool-cleaners. The Municipality owns a big cesspool cleaning machine, imported from the United States some ten years ago, and its usual charge was $2 per a call, whereas the present rate of charge is $4. Such an arbitrary way of doing business, especially the overbearing attitude of the monopoly officials, incensed even Japanese residents, who at their meeting on January 29 last strongly criticized the Municipality for the introduction of this monopoly and demanded the lowering of charges for this kind of services to the levels operating during the Chinese administration of the town.

This appeal seems to have been only partially heeded for, according to a report in the *Harbin Times* for February 27, the Municipality lowered the charges for the services of a cesspool car to $3.50, and for those native carts to 50 cents. It should be noted in this connection that, in former days, this job was run by numerous native enterprises, all competing with each other, so that there was nothing heard of the existence of this branch of human activity.

The Youngest Monopoly

(3) Ice Supply Monopoly.—This is probably the youngest of all monopolies, having been in operation only since this winter. It originated from the ban, imposed by Mr. Sato, deputy Mayor of Harbin, on cutting the ice on the Sungari and its tributaries by private persons, this privilege having been bestowed upon a Japanese company, working in the name of the Municipality. As a result of this measure, the price on ice is rather high, $8 a cubic sajen, and it will doubtless go up still higher as the warm season sets in. Previously, practically everyone could cut the ice and store it at home, this being the usual way of household refrigeration in Manchuria.

(4) Timber and Firewood Monopoly.—To be fair, no official hand can be perceived in the creation of this monopoly; it appears to be the work of Russian and Japanese timber-dealers, who succeeded in "cornering" the timber market so efficiently that it amounts to a *de facto* monopoly. Reporting it, the *Harbin Times* stated in its issue for March 26 that the monopoly was so effective as to maintain the price on timber to $ 1.10 per cubic feet and that on firewood to $ 50-60 per cubic sajen, something never seen since the arrival of Russians in Manchuria.

(5) Vegetable and Meat Monopolies.—These are two distinct monopolies, controlled, respectively, by Japanese and Russian interests, although in the latter case there is a strong suspicion that the Russians are not working without Japanese capital. The monopoly on vegetables is carried out through the central wholesale market in Harbin, which is alone authorized to buy vegetables from farmers. The system was introduced last year against the strong opposition of the population and the dealers, who even went so far as to boycott the central market, having later on been compelled to give up the fight.

Since Manchukuo is not a Soviet State and still allows private trade, the Municipality patched up the differences with Manchukuoan wholesalers by compensating them—in all, ten firms—with Gobi 150,000, whereupon the central market became a sole buyer of vegetables from farmers. The announced reason for introducing this monopoly was also in the interests of sanitation, the officials assuring the population that, before being put on sale, the vegetables would be examined by a sanitary official. Whether this is being done or not is not known.

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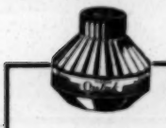

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All these monopolies I classify as private monopolies, in distinct juxtaposition to official monopolies, for instance, on light, water, coal, salt and similar necessities, this having been touched upon in my previous reports. One thing should be brought to light, that the Japanese have turned out to be good collectors of private debts. This means that if you have a bad debt to collect, you simply hand over the document for collection to one of the numerous commission houses, usually on 50-50 basis, and you are sure of money being collected even at the cost of the utter ruination of the debtor.

The "ronin" class of Japanese is a virtual pest for Russians, especially for owners of apartments and rooming houses. If the tenant turns out a "ronin", that is a penniless thug, there is practically no way of turning him out, the man living in the house practically without any payment for the room he occupies. Under these conditions, it is only natural that the Russians are seeking refuge elsewhere, notably to China, where it appears, one may still live without being harassed by all sorts of monopolies.

Harbin, April 29, 1936.

Canton Cinemas Must Show Sixty Percent of Chinese Films

At least 60 per cent of the pictures shown in cinemas in Kwangtung must be Chinese productions, according to a decree issued by the Southwest Political Council. The Council explains that it has taken this decision with a view to supporting the Chinese motion picture industry. It says, however, that the number of productions will have to be increased and the quality improved.

Peiping Mayor Entertains Journalists at Summer Palace

A large number of Chinese, Japanese and foreign journalists were present at the Summer Palace in Peiping May 1, to attend a tiffin given by General Chin Teh-chun, the Mayor of Peiping. The Mayor, in a short address, pointed out that, among present-day leading world figures, several had been journalists, notably President Roosevelt, Signor Mussolini, and high officials in the Japanese and Chinese Governments. General Chin also stressed the importance of the press and expressed the opinion that, should journalists do their best towards unifying the thoughts and customs of the various countries of the world, much could be done in promoting peace and security among the nations.

Ministry of Interior Officials Are Instructed in Politeness

"How are you, sir?" "Very well, thank you" are to be the formal salutation between staff members of the Ministry of Interior daily, according to a set of etiquette rules drafted by the department of rites of the Ministry. Being an enthusiastic supporter of the New Life Movement, Gen. Chiang Tso-pin, Minister of the Interior, believes that "Li", or etiquette, which is the first of the five Chinese virtues, should be observed by the public functionaries even during their office hours.

Senator Pittman Describes America's Position in a Re-Arming World

The following is the complete text of a further address dealing with America's position in this period of break-down of international agreements and failure of disarmament pacts. The address is a further amplification of his notable speech in the United States Senate on February 10 dealing with Japan's violation of the Nine-Power Treaty, which was recently reprinted in pamphlet form by The Review. Senator Pittman is Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate. The address reprinted herewith was delivered over the National Radio Forum arranged by the Washington Star on March 24.

THE principle of national necessity has superseded and destroyed international law and treaty rights.

The socalled national right by force to expand, to possess all necessary raw materials, to increase commerce, to establish and maintain racial culture, and pet principles of government in the far places of the earth, to have the highest place in the sun without regard to the rights of others, is today the most powerful influence in the world! This is the militaristic principle upon which conquest is justified. This is the principle under which sacred treaties for peace are arbitrarily violated. This is the principle upon which is based the dictum that might makes right. Wars through the ages have been waged in support of this principle. War is now being waged to obtain the privileges asserted under such principle. Further conquests and expansions under this principle are even now being planned by various governments and undoubtedly will be carried out with military force unless it is within the determination and power of the governments of the world to collectively stop it. "Ay, there's the rub."

SENATOR KEY PITTMAN
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, U. S. Senate

League Sounded Reasonable

Is it the determination of the governments of the world to denounce such principles and prevent its barbaric use? Obviously the weak nations fear conquest, but they have not the physical power to successfully resist it. How about the powerful nations? History answers this question. In 1919 the League of Nations was created and organized. It had for its purpose the prevention of wars, if possible, and the quick ending of those wars that do arise by the use of and through collective action of governments. The covenant of the League of Nations prohibited acts of aggression and provided adequate means for the amicable determination of international controversies. Back of all this force was provided in the form of sanctions or boycotts, ostracism and, if necessary, even armies and navies, to compel obedience to the adjudication of the League under the convenants. It was hoped that international controversies, like national controversies, could be justly adjudicated and settled without resort to war.

It seemed at the time to be a reasonable proposition. We proudly boasted of our high civilization, our philosophy and our enlightenment and the Christian spirit that moved all civilized people. We realize that war accomplishes nothing but destruction and has no place in this civilization. It pains me to say anything derogatory to the League of Nations. It had the highest purpose, and its influence has been good. It is our duty, however, to learn and speak the truth. Nothing is accomplished through ignorance, deception and cowardice.

It is our duty to frankly analyze the results of collective action of governments. What has this collective action accomplished? What hope does it offer to us for peace in the future? The League of Nations has successfully settled a number of minor international controversies that might have led to war, but so far it has utterly failed in taking sufficient action to enforce its decrees against powerful governments. I need only refer to a few of such outstanding failures. The covenant of the League prohibited military alliances on the part of its members, and yet we know that there are military alliances in Europe and in Asia by those who are members of the League of Nations. You cannot serve two masters. You cannot be in an alliance in the League and in an alliance outside of the League.

Manchuria Cited

The Assembly of the League of Nations, represented by 42 governments, solemnly and positively determined and declared that Japan was an aggressor against China in Manchuria. Japan and China were both members of the League at that time and voluntarily submitted their controversies to adjudication by the League. Japan treated the decree of the League with contempt and continued the conquest of Manchuria. The sovereignty of China has been ousted from Manchuria, and yet the League has ever since remained silent and has taken no further action. The League declared Italy an aggressor against Ethiopia, and demanded that Italy cease hostilities. Italy openly challenged the decree, and continued its war against Ethiopia. And then the League declared its intention to use all its powers to punish the aggressor and stop this war. It imposed upon Italy economic sanctions. These sanctions being ineffective, the League threatened to place an embargo upon the shipment of oil to Italy. Italy threatened war if an embargo were established. The League did not place an embargo upon oil, nor has it done anything further toward the enforcement of its decree.

I am not passing upon the question as to whether the action of the League in any case was right or wrong. I cite the facts so that the effectiveness of collective action for peace may be intelligently weighed. I fully realize the difficulties in which the League has existed and acted. It never was a world league. It could not be unless the defeated powers had been invited to and had become members of the League. These powers had rights to adjudicate as well as other governments. They had the right to be in the League and there discuss the reasonableness of the terms of peace imposed upon them and the justice of their demands for modification of such treaties of peace.

Whilst many governments are members of the League there are but few that possess military power. These great governments have their agelong enemies and are therefore imbued with hatred and inherent fear. Lacking confidence in the physical power of the League to protect them, they have sought and made alliances. It is hardly to be expected that they will lend military aid to the enforcement of the League's decrees as against a military ally. In the circumstances it is probably natural that governments should have more confidence in their allies than they have in the League of Nations for the ultimate protection of their nationals and their rights. It is true that many members of the League will take upon themselves the burden of imposing sanctions upon a determined aggressor, but few of these members will go to war to punish the aggressor and enforce the decrees of the League. And yet it is obvious that unless sufficient force is used—even to armed force—and is exerted to compel obedience to the decrees of the League, that then such decrees are not only futile but are deceptive practices against the weaker natioins. This is the chief weakness of the League of Nations.

Balance of Power Resumed

Great Britain did not know what members of the League would stand by her in the event she was attcked by Italy on account of the sanctions. European and Asiatic governments recognizing

PEIPING-LIAONING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

1st January, 1936 and until further notice.

41 Ordinary 1 2 3	3 Ex. D 1 2 3	23 Fast D 1 2 3	301 Ex. SD 1 2 3	5 Ex. D 1 2 3	305 Ex. SD 1 2 3	1 Ex. SD 1 2 3	Down Trains	MAIN LINE STATIONS	Up Trains	2 Ex. SD 1 2 3	302 Ex. D 1 2 3	6 Ex. SD 1 2 3	74* Goods & Pgr. 3rd only	42 Ordinary 1 2 3	4 Ex. D 1 2 3	24 Fast D 1 2 3	306 Ex. SD 1 2 3
5.45	9.30	13.00	15.35	17.10	20.00	21.15	dep.	Peiping	arr.	9.25	10.00	11.38		17.40	18.25	22.30	23.15
6.04	—	13.16	—	—	—	—	,,	Yung-ting-men	dep.	—	—	—		17.23	—	22.15	—
6.20	10.00	13.30	16.00	—	20.26	21.40	,,	Fengtai	,,	9.02	9.36	—		17.05	18.03	22.02	22.50
6.44	—	13.48	—	—	—	21.58	,,	Huang-tsun	,,	8.43	—	—		16.37	—	—	—
7.39	—	14.37	—	—	21.20	22.38	,,	Lang-fang	,,	8.0	—	—		15.41	—	20.54	21.51
8.03	—	14.53	—	—	—	22.55	,,	Lao-ta	,,	7.43	—	—		15.20	—	—	—
8.36	—	15.20	—	—	—	23.16	,,	Yang-tsun	,,	7.21	—	—		14.50	—	20.19	—
9.14	11.44	15.47	17.51	19.10	22.24	23.42	,,	Tientsin Central	,,	6.56	7.45	9.40		14.14	16.10	19.55	20.54
9.23	11.52	15.55	18.00	19.18	22.32	23.50	arr.	Tientsin East	dep.	6.45	7.35	9.30		14.00	16.00	19.45	20.45
9.35	12.05	16.05	18.20		23.00	24.00	dep.	Tientsin East	arr.	6.3	7.05		11.45	13.46	15.48	19.32	20.15
10.38	13.04	17.06				1.01	,,	Tang-ku	dep.	5.30			10.10	12.46	14.55	18.35	
11.46	14.00	18.13		Stop		2.07	,,	Lu-tai		4.26				11.41	14.00	17.26	
12.34	—	19.00	FOR SHANGHAI		FOR PUKOW	2.58	,,	Hsu-ko-chuang	,,	3.30	FROM SHANGHAI			10.45	—	16.34	FROM PUKOW
12.52	15.00	19.18				3.15	,,	Tang-shan	,,	3.15				10.30	13.05	16.20	
13.06	15.11	19.29				3.30	,,	Kaiping	,,	2.55				10.10	12.51	16.07	
13.39	15.35	19.54				4.03	,,	Ku-yeh	,,	2.30				9.44	12.34	15.50	
14.29	16.07	20.28				4.53	,,	Lan-hsien	,,	1.32				8.45	11.55	15.07	
15.32	16.49	21.18				5.56	,,	Chang-li	,,	0.31				7.40	11.14	14.22	
15.56	—	21.37				6.24	,,	Liu-shou-ying	,,	0.01				7.12	—	13.59	
16.11	17.17	21.50				6.42	arr.	Pei-tai-ho	dep.	23.42				6.54	10.43	13.45	
16.16	17.22	21.55				6.47	dep.	Pei-tai-ho	arr.	23.37				6.49	10.38	13.40	
16.43	17.42	22.17				7.16	,,	Chin-wang-tao	dep.	23.09				6.25	10.20	13.20	
17.05	18.00	22.35				7.40	arr.	Shan-hai-kwan	dep.	22.40				6.00	10.00	13.00	
						8.20	dep.	Shan-hai-kwan	arr.	22.00							
						16.40	arr.	Shen-yang(Mukden)	dep.	14.00							

S. D.—Sleeping and Dining Cars. D. Dining Car.

Refund of Fares:— Passengers must get Station Master to endorse ticket on which they intend to claim refund.

*1st and 2nd class composite car attached on days when steamer connects.

Tientsin, 1st January, 1936. **BY ORDER.**

these weaknesses of the League, have returned to the former policy of balance of power and military alliances.

Witness the result of the nine powers treaty on China, adopted at the great convention in Washington in 1922: The United States, Belgium, Great Britain, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands and Portugal solemnly agreed, in written treaty, that: "The contracting powers, other than China, agree: (1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China; (2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government . . ."

Japan has deliberately and ruthlessly violated this treaty as well as the covenant of the League of Nations, and yet Japan ridicules the nine powers treaty and goes on with its plans of conquest without interference or even condemnation, save the protest of our Government and the judgment of the League of Nations that Japan is an aggressor and has violated the covenant of the League of Nations. That's all!

Every effort for substantial limitation of armaments has failed. Our Government initiated the movement for the limitation of naval armaments at the Washington conference in 1921 and 1922. We can never forget the magnificent gesture of our Government when our Secretary of State, upon the opening of that solemn meeting, voluntarily proposed that we destroy seven of our new battleships constructed and in process of construction. We destroyed our battleships, while other governments destroyed some old ships and many blue prints. The battleship was our chief naval weapon, but how did other governments respond to our courageous acts?

Other Weapons Unlimited

France contended that the submarine was the logical defense against threatening battleships, while Great Britain asserted that the cruiser was the best defense against submarines. So, submarines and 10,000-ton cruisers were not limited. France would not stand for the limitation of airplanes and poisonous gases because Germany was prepared, so she contended, to provide quickly large quantities of these weapons of war with her peace-time factories. So, airplanes and poisonous gases were not limited.

Well, it would appear to a reasonable person that we had made sufficient sacrifices of our national defense for the cause of world peace. Not so. Japan insisted that we should agree not to further fortify Guam, the Philippine Islands and our other possessions in the Western Pacific, and we surrendered in the name of peace.

We have continued our efforts for the limitation of naval armaments, but they have all failed. Great Britain and Japan have, each, just provided the largest appropriations for their navies, air forces and armies made available since the World War. Germany is restoring her powerful navy with incomparable speed and skill. Other European governments are following these examples with every resource they can command. Today Europe is an armed camp, living in an atmosphere of hatred and fear, waiting and listening for the sound of the shot that will precipitate Europe and Asia into the bloodiest catastrophe that the world has ever suffered. We pity these unfortunate peoples. It is hard for us to understand their situation. We have no such conditions in this hemisphere. In Europe and Asia there are many races living in congested areas and in close contact, speaking different languages, having different customs, and suffering from distrust and the inherent fear of conquests such as have been visited upon their countries time and again throughout the ages.

And these are some of the causes which make for war and obstruct collective action for peace, and yet all hope has not failed. Whilst the situation is exceedingly grave, yet strong influences are being sincerely and powerfully exerted to prevent immediate war while readjustments of right are undertaken and a broadened and a more influential league of Europe is created and organized. Every intelligent, rational, human being prays God that this great work may receive its highest fulfillment.

What Is Duty of U. S.?

What is our duty in this grave emergency? What can we do for the cause of world peace? What can we do to preserve our own peace, even though Europe and Asia become involved in war? In my humble opinion there is little, if anything, we may successfully do at this time in aid of the settlement of the present European controversy. We refused to join the League of Nations and a majority of our people, I believe, are still opposed to such involvement upon the part of our Government.

Experience has conclusively proven that force—supreme force alone—can insure the enforcement of any decree whether it be by a national or international court. We cannot, therefore, afford to interfere with foreign controversies that threaten war unless we are prepared and determined, at the time, to use our military forces in defense of our acts, which acts may be construed as acts of war. Our Government will not send its military forces to Europe in aid of the enforcement of the decrees of the League of Nations or any other league of alliance, even though that be the only way to punish a guilty aggressor and prevent or stop war. We may do many things that will eliminate causes that in the past have tended to involve us in foreign war, but we must not blind ourselves to the fact that when war insanity spreads over the earth there is nothing that can guarantee our peace.

We have enacted laws providing for the licensing of the manufacture of arms, ammunition and implements of war, and have

prohibited the exportation of such materials to belligerent countries. We have prohibited the granting of loans or the extending of credit to belligerent governments. We have regulated, strictly, the use of our ports by vessels of belligerents, and have taken steps to prevent our citizens from traveling upon the vessels of belligerent countries. This is the furthest advance ever made by any government in its efforts to protect its neutrality and escape the dangers of war.

Embargo Difficulties

There were those who favored extending such embargo to all materials and exports above the normal peacetime exports to such belligerent countries. This provision was bitterly fought. It was contended that it would be uselessly placing a destructive burden upon our farms, industries, and labor; that other countries woud supply such materials and our foreign markets would be permanently destroyed; that it was inhuman to refuse to supply the innocent civilian populations of warring countries with foodstuffs and clothing. It was again called to the attention of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, which had such legislation under consideration, that during the World War every government, including our own Government, declared everything contraband of war, or in other words, an illegal shipment that might be captured, even including foodstuffs; that, therefore, we would not escape the danger by exporting the normal quantity of such goods rather than the amount required by the demand.

On the other hand, it was strongly contended it that was better that we do not export anything to warring countries rather than that we should be dragged into foreign wars. The controversy was maintained sincerely and ably upon both sides. It was evident, therefore, that if we wished any legislation at all it was necessary that we compromise, and, therefore, such provision was eliminated from the law.

What more may we do? We are not a member of the League of Nations, and we have no alliances. If we are attacked, then we must defend ourselves. Those extreme pacifists in our country—and I speak of the honest, sincere people, and not the hired pacifists—who oppose the maintenance of our army, our navy, and our air forces conscientiously believe that no foreign power will attack us. They still believe that justice and a Christian spirit actuate all governments. They hold tenaciously to the theory that if we will not fight and that if we convince all other governments that we will not fight that, then, they will not fight us.

I deeply regret to be impelled to declare that in my opinion history and experience do not sustain such high and pacific ideals. Even in our own country, the most enlightened in the world, police forces equal in size to our regular army are unable to protect our own people against murders, kidnappings, robberies and other vicious and low crimes.

World Jealous of U. S.

The only thing that prevents the bully, whether he be individual or government, from acts of violence is fear of punishment or defeat. To tell a bully that you will not fight inevitably results in a fight. By virtue of our situation, surrounded as we are by two great oceans and having as neighbors friendly powers, we do not require a large army, but our very extensive coast lines—the longest in the world—and the absolute necessity of the maintenance of the Panama Canal, so that our fleets may be rapidly joined in either ocean, makes it absolutely necessary that we provide adequate protection. We cannot disguise the fact that many governments in the world are jealous of us and some of them hold for us an intense hatred and a desire to humiliate and punish us.

Broad oceans at one time offered us great protection, but today the Pacific, 7,000 miles across, is spanned by airplanes. Fleets move more rapidly and destruction by bombs and poisonous gases hurled from the air is more difficult to protect against. Many of our ships and our airplanes are antiquated and obsolete, while other governments have modern instruments of warfare and are increasing these instruments as rapidly as it is humanly possible. Let our Navy and our Air Fleet sing into obsolescence, and we invite attack upon our coast with the destruction of the lives of our people.

The only other step that we can take at the present time to protect our peace is to provide and maintain naval and air forces equal to those of any other country in the world.

Cadogan Lauds Chiang Kai-shek—Notes Growth of Central Government's Prestige

The growth of the Central Government's prestige was the outstanding feature of conditions in China, declared Sir Alexander Cadogan, former British Ambassador in China, in an interview following his return to London May 3. Admiration for General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan of the Nanking Government, was expressed by Sir Alexander. "His capacity for work is enormous," he declared. "He never spares himself and I regard him as a statesman and real patriot."

The economic work being done by the Nanking Government, he continued, was very remarkable, while financially, the outlook appeared to be improving. Sir Alexander said he thought that China's new currency promised to work well and stressed the importance of the stabilizing influence of the Central Bank of China.

Eurasia Plane Forced Down Near Ninghsia—Passengers Unhurt

The Eurasia Aviation Corporation's plan No. 2 was forced down in a sandstorm about ten kilometres from the Ninghsia May 2. Fortunately the plane was flying over flat country, no injuries or serious damage were reported in the forced landing. The four passengers escaped injury. The plane wasremoved to the Ninghsia airdrome for repair.

New Aviation Building Formally Opened at Kiangwan

The new building of the China National Aviation Association at Kiangwan Civic Center was formally opened May 5. The building is in the shape of an aeroplane, construction having been started in July last year. Mayor Wu Te-chen, Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, who has shown great interest in the project, attended the ceremony.

Air Defense Maneuvers in Four Honan Cities

One of the most extensive air defense maneuvers ever to be staged in Honan province took place April 30 simultaneously in four cities, namely Kaifeng, Chengchow, Kunghsien and Loyang. All the four cities are situated along the Lunghai Railway, with roughly 40 miles between each of the two cities, in the order named, the entire line of operations therefore extending over 120 miles.

The principal maneuvers were held at Kaifeng where smoke screens were brought into play as "enemy" planes appeared and fire brigades, first aid corps, police gendarmes and boy scouts were called out. The city was plunged into darkness from eight to nine thirty p.m.

A sum of $200,000 will be donated by the staff of the Ministry of Communications for the purchase of an airplane for presentation to the Government on the occasion of General Chiang Kai-shek's 50th birthday.

Southwest Aviation Corporation to Be Reorganized

The Southwest Aviation Corporation is to be reorganized, the corporation to be jointly owned and managed by the Government and the public.

In addition to the inauguration of the air line connecting China and Annam, the corporation will operate a Canton-Nanchang and Canton-Hankow line.

"China Clipper" Sets New Record

Completing its fourth round trip between San Francisco and Manila, the aeroplane *China Clipper* landed on the waters of San Francisco Bay April 30, after completing the last leg of her trip from Honolulu in record time, flying the 2,410 miles in 14 hr. 57 min.

Chinese Post Office Will Use British and American Air Services

A *Kuo Min* message from Nanking May 3 stated that the Ministry of Communications has approved the petition of the Directorate-General of Posts to utilize the Penang-Hongkong (British) and the projected San Francisco-Macao (American) Airways for the operation of international air-mail services.

Soviets and Japanese to Exchange Air Officers

On the basis of the arrangement made between Japan and Soviet Russia for exchange of military officers two Soviet officers on the active list have been decided to be attached to the sixth air regiment at Heijo and the third heavy artillery regiment at Mishima. The Heijo air corps had heretofore been entirely closed to outside circles.

Ethiopian Emperor Flees—Riots in Addis Ababa—American Woman Killed

Following the flight of the Emperor of Ethiopia end of last week to the French port of Djibouti, the soldiers of his army began rioting; they sacked the Palace, and started to burn down the capital, Addia Ababa. The wife of Dr. Stadin, an American missionary, was killed by a stray bullet. More than a score of Greeks and Armenians lost their lives while defending their shops against looters. Haile Selassie proceeded to Palestine on a British warship, where he will rest in a monastery. Present indications are that he will reside in England. The Italian Army entered Addis Ababa May 12, one of its first tasks being to preserve some semblance of order.

Japan To Deal with Both Italy and Ethiopia

Japan will deal with both Italy and the Ethiopian government in seeking to protect its interests in Abyssinia under a decision reached by the Foreign Office, May 4.

Commenting on the fall of the Ethiopian Empire, the Tokyo *Asahi*, declared that Italy's direct action for a redistribution of colonies "should be held responsible for the tragedy, which can only be compared with the destruction of the Empire of the Incas."

The *Jiji* said that the prestige of the League of Nations "has entirely disappeared" and expressed a fear that the European unrest would be aggravated by the obliteration of Ethiopia, "for which the wavering policies of Great Britain and France are largely responsible." The *Jiji* added that it expected the Foreign Office to take adequate measures to safeguard Japan's commerical and economic interests in Ethiopia.

Japanese Speed Up Propaganda Among Filipinos

A Manila dispatch dated April 6 to the *Chicago Tribune* said that since the inauguration of the Commonwealth five months ago, Japanese propagandists have been exceedingly active in the Philippines. At the moment four separate spring tours to Japan were being organized in Manila, two of which were manifestly backed by official or commercial Japanese interests. First was the "educators' tour," the second of its kind in six months, which recruited key students and professors from local colleges and universities. The second was a so-called "writers' tour," organized by a young Filipino who was nearly penniless not more then a year ago. To-day he maintains an expensive suite of offices and publishes periodically books on the Philippines and Japan which he distributes free. Two other kinds of tours are to be added presently. These are the legislative tours made up of members of the national assembly, including the speaker, and a tour composed of girls and women subscription contest winners, financed by one of the richest newspaper syndicates in the Philippines.

What makes the affair even more suspicious is that some of the tourists manifestly cannot afford the trip, and yet are being taken care of somehow.

Here is a "rich" paragraph from the circular of the manager of the newspaper-writers' tour to a member:

"In return for this free trip to Japan which I am giving you, you are to write six articles, two or three of which will be included in the book on Japan I shall release soon after our trip, the rest to be published in a quarterly magazine devoted to the Orient which I intend to establish . . . please begin giving thought to the following subjects: Personalities, press, Japan-Philippine affinities. . . . "

Sino-Philippine Trade Body to be Formed

Plans for the organization of a Sino-Philippine Trade Council along similar lines with the Sino-American, Sino-Japanese and Sino-British Trades Councils have met with hearty approval from overseas Chinese groups in the Philippine Islands. During their recent interviews with Chinese industrial leaders the Overseas Chinese Investigation Party from the Philippines is stated to have stressed the necessity for such an organization in order to promote Chinese trade in the new Commonwealth.

Eleven Filipino students, now touring Japan under the guidance of Hideo Yamauchi, Abbot of the Manila Honganji Temple, were given a tumultous reception at the *Asahi* Building in Tokyo by students of Japanese colleges and universities.

The Explanation of "Tenno"

The Editor, *China Weekly Review*:—

Concerning your item of this week headed "The Japanese Now Call Their Emperor 'Tenno'—An Explanation," there are a few errors in this. First of all, the statement that "Tenno" is "the Japanese pronunciation of the Chinese terms 'Tien Wang (天皇)'" is erroneous. This is *not* the Japanese pronunciation, the native Japanese sound of the two characters mentioned being "ame" and "sumeragi" respectively. The sound "tenno" is a slight modification of the Chinese pronunciation: the "ten" from "tien" is clear enough, and the "o" of the second character is the old Wu pronunciation, similar to that still used in Wenchow. The modern mandarin pronunciation is "tien hwang" (*not*, please note, "tien wang").

Furthermore, the title of 天皇 ("tien hwang") was *not* used by the leader of the Taiping Rebellion. The title assumed by Hsiu was 天王 ("tien wang"). "Wang" means simply ruler or king, but "hwang" means the very source or beginning of kingship—supreme authority,—conveying the idea of the divine, the almighty (used in some combinations as meaning God)—and was *not* claimed by the Taiping leader. "Tien Hwang" means "sovereign of heaven." The original titles holder was the first and the head of the family of almighty sovereigns who in the Chinese myth took over things when the cosmos was chiselled out of chaos by Pan Ku—some time ago. The adoption of the title by the Japanese is another example of the long-standing "cultural co-operation" between the two countries, and shows the position of the Japanese Emperor as infinitely above the rulers of less divine realms.

Furthermore, "Kotei" is *not* the "Japanese pronunciation of the Chinese words "Huang Ti" (皇帝)." The native Japanese pronunciation of the two characters is "sumeragi" and "mikado" respectively. "Kotei" is a corruption of the Chinese pronunciation, "wo" acquiring the initial consonant "k" and becoming "ko" in this combination. "Teikoku," of course, is also a corruption of the old Chinese pronunciation of 帝國 (Divine Land). The native Japanese sound would be "mikado-kuni."

HARRY PAXTON HOWARD.

Shanghai, May 2, 1936.

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Summer Term — 1936

SUMMER VISITORS TO PEIPING

The summer classes of the College of Chinese Studies present you with an excellent opportunity for the study of the Chinese language during your vacation.

REGULAR LANGUAGE STUDY: The usual courses offered by the College in the Chinese language will be given by the regular teachers. Courses for beginners and advanced students will be offered in both the spoken and the literary languages.

ADVANCED CLASSES: Courses will be offered in the Confucian Classics, Buddhist texts, newspaper reading and introductory *wen-li*. These will be taught jointly by Chinese and foreign instructors.

LECTURES: Class work will be given in the morning. There will be lectures on Confucianism, Buddhism, Christian Missions, and Chinese History and Art. The afternoons will be reserved for sightseeing, library work and individual study. A few lectures on general topics will be given in the evenings.

LIBRARY: The College has a large research library on China and related subjects, open to all, whether they are enrolled as students or not, without fees.

GENERAL: Language teachers will be available at all times during the summer and the library is open daily. The hostel is ready to receive guests at all times.

FEES & EXPENSES: Summer Term, of five weeks:

Full tuition including personal teacher Yuan	$ 75
Board and room in hostel per day	4
or per month	100

ACADEMIC CALENDAR

Opening of Summer Term	Monday, June 29, 1936
End of Summer Term	Friday, July 31, 1936
Opening of Autumn Term	Monday, Oct. 6, 1936
End of Autumn Term	Friday, Dec. 18, 1936

Apply to: W. B. PETTUS,
College of Chinese Studies, Peiping

Telegraphic address: Language, Peiping.

National Economic Council Carries Out Huge Highway Construction and Water Conservancy Programs

The annual report of the National Economic Council (1935) has been printed in a brochure, profusely illustrated. Excellent portraits of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Ching-wei, Dr. Sun Fo, Dr. H. H. Kung, and Dr. T. V. Soong, all members of the Standing Committee, appear as frontispieces. The work of the Economic Council covers a wide variety of enterprises, but its outstanding achievements are in connection with the building of highways and water conservancy.

The report states that by the end of October, 1935, the Bureau of Roads had assisted in the construction of roads of a total length of more than 20,000 km., about half of which were macadamized and accessible at all times to motor traffic. The first undertaking was to create an inter-provincial road systems in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Chekiang. Subsequently a program was undertaken for a highway system between these three provinces and Kiangsi, Hupeh, and Honan. The illustrations herewith (reproduced from the Report) show scenes on the Hangchow-Hweichow highway and the Sian-Lanchow highway. One of the outstanding accomplishments was the building of a highway bridge in the Hupeh section of the Nanking-Szechuen main highway.

Above—**Scene on the Hangchow-Hweichow highway. The opening of this road has cut down the time required for the journey from Hangchow to Hweichow from seven days to eight hours by bus.**

Left—**View of the Sian-Lanchow highway which runs across many high mountainous regions.**

Below—**Soldiers at work on the Sian-Lanchow Highway.**

Water Conservancy

The following are the Council's outstanding accomplishments in water conservancy:

The improvement of the existing Chingho (Weipei) system in North-West China was successfully completed in the spring of 1935. About 450,000 mow of land were irrigated. The second undertaking, (a new project, the Loho Scheme) also in the North-West, will be completed in the summer of 1936. The main overflow dam in the river and many construction works along the main canal have been completed. The Taohui irrigation works in Kansu Province were started last autumn. These works, carried out under the auspices of the Council, will irrigate 35,000 mow at a total construction cost of approximately $150,000. In Ninghsia Province, the Yun T'ing Canal was completed last spring with a subsidy of $200,000 from the Council. It irrigates 200,000 mow. Near Tientsin, the North China River Commission completed the building of the irrigation experimental station at Tsai China Ku last summer. On the Hungtze Lake on the Kiangsu-Anhwei border, a grass dam built to keep up the Hungtze Lake level and to store water for irrigation in Kiangsu Province was completed for $30,000.

The Kinshui Reclamation Project was completed in April, 1935, at a total constuction cost of $900,000. In North China a sluice by the name of the Lung Woong Chia was built to prevent the water of the Yung Ting Ho and the Pei Yun Ho from flowing into the small river named Lung Woong Ho.

To prevent further floods on the Yellow River in Central Hopei, the Golden Dyke (Chingti) was repaired and strengthened. For this work, the Council gave a sudsidy of $360,000. Furthermore, the Council appropriated $540,000 for the general improvement of the dykes in Honan, Hopei and Shantung Provinces.

Along the Yangtze, the Council supervised the works of the Hupeh Kianghan Conservancy Bureau, which spent nearly $2,000,000 during several months on dyke repairs and strengthening. It was due to these operations that the Yangtze flood of 1935 did not cause such serious damage as it did in 1931 even though the water level was almost as high as in that year; In North China, the Yung Ting Ho dykes were improved at a total cost of $70,000. Near Tientsin an extension of the works for silt control was carried out at a cost of $27,000.

Roger Babson Says Business Will Be Better Next Year

Roger Babson, speaking at the ninth annual business symposium at Babson Park in Lake Wales, Fla., May 2, predicted that general business should be ten per cent better within the next year. He minimized social legislation as a cure for the nation's troubles and gave warning of a world war "that may end civilization altogether."

Yuan to Be Linked with U.S. Dollar?

Senator Elmer Thomas, leader of the Senate inflation bloc, stated May 4 that, in his opinion, China and the United States are at present negotiating for the linking of the yuan to the dollar, in view of the imminent devaluation of the French franc.

Japanese To Build Cotton Mill in Szechuen

The Japanese interests are planning to build a cotton mill in Szechuen province. Three Japanese textile engineers arrived in Chungking this week to make a preliminary investigation.

Paochen Cotton Mill to Be Operated by the Japanese

The shareholders of the Paochen Cotton Mill are negotiating with the Japanese Yuta Cotton Mill for the operation of the Paochen Mill by the latter. The Chinese creditors strongly oppose the plan.

British Consul at Kunming Allegedly Attacks Chinese Boy Scouts

Great surprise was expressed in Nanking, May 3 at the reported conduct of H. I. Harding, British Consul at Kunming (Yunnanfu), who is alleged to have injured three boy scout leaders on April 25 by hitting them with a walking stick. According to a report received from Kunming, the incident arose when a group of boy scouts of the Provincial Ting Hsin Junior Commercial School, after a drill at the North Gate, requested permission to pay a visit to the British garden. The request was made at the gate of the garden by Yang Pin-chin and Ma Yun-yung, two scoutmasters, and an American instructor, Lester Van Meter. At the time Mr. Harding was in the garden, with two police dogs. Seeing Mr. Harding, the three scout leaders approached him to make a personal request. To their amazement, however, the British Consul replied in abusive language, and without provocation, beat them up with his walking stick. The right arm of Yang Pin-chin was seriously hurt and Ma Yun-yung and the American instructor also sustained bodily injuries. Without retaliating, the three scouts immediately went to a local hospital, where their wounds were dressed and certified.

Chinese are reported to be extremely incensed and to be terming Mr. Harding's action "an insult to China" and demanding his withdrawal, indicating jeopardy to his personal safety if he is retained at Kunming. Foreign missionaries who have written here indicate alarm over the stuation, finding no extenuating circumstances so far as Mr. Harding is concerned and expressing hope that there will be immediate official inquiry and action to placate Chinese public opinion.

An attempt to justify his action was made by Mr. Harding subsequently when he called on Wang Chan-chi, the Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, on April 29. Mr. Harding did not deny that he had used abusive language towards the scouts, but claimed that his action was "entirely proper." *Kuo Min* states that the American scout instructor, one of the victims of Mr. Harding's extraordinary behavior, will request the American Consulate at Yunnanfu to lodge a protest with the British authorities.

In compliance with popular petitions from the local populace, the Kunming Kuomintang Headquarters addressed a telegram to the Central Government in Nanking urging the filing of a strong protest with the British diplomatic authorities over the so-called Harding incident. Emphasizing that the April 25 incident was not the first one involving Mr. Harding, the petition requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to present the following three demands to the British Embassy: Recall of Mr. Harding; rights of the injured to prosecute; an official apology from the British authorities.

Known for his fiery temper, the message to Nanking added, Mr. Harding was involved in allegedly beating Yang Pao-chang, magistrate of Tengchung in west Yunnan in 1927, as well as inflicting a knife wound on the left brow of a young Chinese in Kunming in June last year.

Japanese Buddhist Priests Return Home After Making Pilgrimage in China

A group of Japanese Buddhist priests, after making a tour of various points in this vicinity, returned to Japan beginning of this week. Their principal pilgrimage was to Mount Tientai (near Hangchow), the "Mecca" of the Tientai Buddhist sect. From there they proceeded to Soochow and Nanking. At Hangchow they also visited numerous temples. The priests voiced their appreciation of the courtesies extended to them by the Hangchow Municipality, the *Shanghai Nippo* said. The group was headed by the Rev. Ryojun Ohmori, abobt of the Sensoji Temple in Tokyo

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Chinese Monks Ask for Participation in Military Drill

Actuated by a sense of patriotism, a number of monks at Hsienchu, Chekiang province, recently petitioned the Hsienchu military training commission that they be allowed to participate in military drills. It is understood that their position has been approved by the Commission, and the monks are busily preparing their uniforms for military training.

Ford Motor Co., (England) Dividend Maintained at Five Per Cent

A dividend of 5 per cent, less tax, is to be paid by the Ford Motor Co. in England for 1935. This is the same as that paid in the previous year. No distribution was made for 1933, 1923 and 1931. For 1929 and 1930 10 per cent was paid.

The report for 1934 showed a net profit of £483,663 after charging a loss of £152,755 on the debt due from Ford Co. of Cologne. Earnings amounted to 7 per cent.

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Shanghai Banks to Extend $30 Million Credit Loans to Silk Trade

Complying with a request from silk merchants and cocoon producers in Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces, Shanghai banking circles have organized a syndicate to extend credit loans to sericultural farmers during the present production season. Decision to grant credit loans to the amount of $30 million was decided at the inauguration meeting of the syndicate held at the Bank of Communications building April 26.

Regulations and by-laws governing the 25th Year Kiangsu-Chekiang Cocoon Production Credit Loan Syndicate, newly organized by local banking circles to extend credit loans to sericultural farmers, are now being drafted by responsible representatives from 14 banks, including the Bank of China, Bank of Communications and the Farmers Bank of China.

Right. — **The design shows the front view of a new five-dollar note of the Bank of China, which was put into circulation recently. On the left side, there is a photo of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of the Republic of China, and on the right is a view of Pei-Hai, at Peiping.**

Offer Made for Resumption of Service on Honan Railway Bonds

Minister of Railways Chang Chia-ngau announced an offer May 4 for the resumption of service on the Honan Railway 1905 gold loan bond providing for 1 interest to be paid at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum for 1936, 1937 and 1938, with a proviso that, should the yearly net cash surplus of the Taoku-Chinghua Railway, after payment of all fixed charges including those necessary to meet the loan service be sufficient for the purpose, the rate of interest to be paid on the bonds for the three-year period will be increased to a maxmium of five per cent. Thereafter, the in terest will be paid at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Agriculture and Commerce Bank to Be Taken Over by Government

The Farmers Bank af China has been commissioned by the Ministry of Finance to make arrangements with Gen. Ho Chien, Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government, for the transfer of the private shares of the Bank of Agriculture and Commerce to the Central Government.

Bank of China Official Comments on China's Trade Plight

The present plight of China's trade with Japan lies in the fact that this country exports most of her raw materials to the Island Empire through Japanese businessmen in China instead of through her own exporters, according to Y. C. Wu, manager of the Nanking branch of the Bank of China, in a statement April 30, after a brief visit to Japan.

Kiangsu Province Borrows $2,000,000

Because of financial difficulties, the Kiangsu Provincial Government is negotiating for a loan of $2,000,000 with the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, the Kiangsu Farmers Bank and the Kiangsu Provincial Bank. The Kiangsu authorities have placed the business tax for the fiscal year of 1936-1937 as security for the loan.

Chekiang Builds Granary as Means of Fighting Famine

In view of the repeated famine in the province, the Chekiang Provincial Government has decided to build a number of granaries in different districts in the province. Negotiations have been completed between the Reconstruction Department for Chekiang and the Chinese Farmers Bank for a loan of $1,000,000 for the building of these granaries.

The Chekiang provincial government plan for the issuance of a $60 million 25th Year Readjustment Loan, which was recently passed by the Executive Yuan, was approved by the Central Political Council April 29.

Payments to Be Made on Russian Reorganization Loan Coupons

The *Kuo Min News* Agency learns that arrangements have been completed for payment of Coupons 1927 of certain Reorganization Loan bonds of the Russian issue. This action constitutes a further step toward settlement of the complicated situation resulting from the liquidation of the Russo-Asiatic Bank. It is understood that holders of Coupons 1927 may now apply to the usual paying offices for payment.

Japanese to Open Gold Exchange in Shanghai

Taking advantage of the fact that the gold and bond markets in Shanghai have been hard hit by recent government regulations, the *Chungwahjih Pao* says a number of Japanese speculators with the assistance of Chinese speculators have obtained the permission of the Japanese Consulate-General to open a gold exchange in Shanghai. According to the present plans the exchange will handle gold and cotton business.

Silver Stocks in Peiping and Tientsin Total More Than Tifty Million Dollars

According to financial circles, Peiping has silver stocks amounting to $17,159,530 and Tientsin $34,1136921.

Japanese Report That T. V. Soong Is to Be Replaced as Bank Head Is Denied

Emphatic denial was given in local financial circles to a report in the *Shanghai Nippo* April 30 predicting the eventual replacement of T. V. Soong, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, by K. P. Chen, who is now in Washington conferring with the United States Treasury officials. The action, the daily asserted, had been "tentatively decided." It was also rumored, the *Nippo* added, that Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, "who is feeling tired," would tender his resignation, to be succeeded by Mr. Soong. Both reports found no local confirmation, according to *Domei*, which circulated the translation.

Left.—**The design shows the reverse side of the Bank of China bank note. In the centre is a picture of the proposed new building of the said Bank, piles for which are now being driven at the old site on The Bund. The bank notes were printed in March, 1935 in London by Thomas de la Rue & Co. Ltd.**

Rayon Factories in Tientsin Ready to Reopen Because of Lower Duties

Plans are being made by the leading rayon weaving factories in Tientsin, which were closed down five or six years ago, for the resumption of their business in view of the sudden drop in the price of artificial silk yarns. These rayon factories in former years enjoyed a thriving business especially during the year 1929, but they were greatly affected by the increased tariffs put into force in 1930.

China Seeks Cooperation of Britain for Szechuan-Burma Highway?

A Chungking message dated May 1 in the *Shanghai Nippo* May 3 contained a report that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek during his stop-over in Kunming had an interview with the British authorities at Yunnan on the cooperation between China and Great Britain fort he building of a highway from Szechuan to Burma. It was further stated that in the near future a highway will be built from Szechuan to Burma (that is from Chungking to the end of the Burma Railway, by way of Chengtu and the Chinsa River) and along this highway, railroad and aeronautic lines will also be established, and also that China will consent to the English plans for the exploitation of Tibet.

Gold Mines in Hunan to Resume Operations

The three gold mines at Weitung, Taoyuan and Pingkiang in Hunan province, will resume operations, following a long suspension owing to bandit disturbances.

Steel Plant in Canton to Cost £2,000,000

A contract was signed in Canton April 28 between the Kwangtung authorities and a British company for the building of a steel plant in Canton at a cost of £2,000,000. Construction, which is to be started in the near future, will be completed in three years. According to the contract, the Kwangtung authorities will pay the total expenses of the plant—£2,000,000—in six years' time.

Huaiho Commission to Work on Second Stage Construction Project

Plans have been completed by the Huai River Conservancy Commission to start the second stage of construction work on a gigantic dam at Shuho along the Hungtseh Lake on the Kiangsu-Anhwei border, to regulate the flow of the lake waters into the Huai River.

Shantung Province Takes Over Yellow River Conservancy Work

The conservancy project in connection with the closing of the huge gaps on the Yellow River dykes in western Shantung was officially taken over by the Shantung Provincial Government from the Yellow River Conservancy Board, at a meeting held at the Tungchuang Dyke Area May 2.

Dyke-Gap Closing at Tungchwang Lessens Danger of Flood

Chinese experts with the Yellow River Conservancy Commission, who returned to Nanking May 2 from Kaifeng in company with M. Bourdrez, League of Nations technical adviser to the National Economic Council, stated that the possibility of a flood recurrence this year in western Shantung and northern Kiangsu has been considerably minimized since the completion on Mar. 27 of the dyke-gap closing work at Tungchwang in west Shantung.

Chinese Match Dealers in Shanghai Form Distributors Association

Preparations are being rushed by Chinese match dealers in Shanghai for the inauguration of a China Match Manufacturing and Distribution Association, the organization of which has been approved by the Ministries of Industries and Finance. The proposed association will be capitalized at $5,000,000, which will be proportionally borne by match factories which are members of the organ, according to the amount of their capital and the volumes of their business. Local Japanese match merchants have already joined the association.

The petition of the National Match Industry Association (*Chuan-Kuo Huo-Chai Lien-Ho Hui*) for the organisation of a Match Production and Sales Agency, in order to regulate the industry, has been granted by the Ministry of Finance. The Society will be conducted for a trial period of five years. The Internal Revenue Administration has been instructed by the Ministry to assist in the organization of the Agency.

Sales of matches in middle and north China will be controlled, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Tokyo *Yomiuri*. A joint-capital Sino-Japanese company is to be set up. Japanese capital will represent 25 per cent and Chinese capital 75 per cent of the total capital of Yen 5,000,000.

American Match Factories to Join Sino-Japanese Match Sales Office

The *China Times* May 2 stated that the American match factories in China are negotiating with the Chinese and Japanese match interests for the joining of the Joint Sino-Japanese Match Sales Office. The joint sales office will have a capital of $5,000,000 and it is expected that the office will be formally inaugurated in the near future.

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Japanese Emperor Formally Opens Diet; Urges Loyalty

The Japanese Diet settled down to real business May 6 when the Premier, the Foreign Minister and the Finance Minister delivered their customary policy addresses. This, the Sixty-Ninth Extraordinary Session of the Japanese Parliament, was formally opened by Emperor Hirohito May 4 when he read a brief rescript to the assembled members of both chambers in the Upper House. This was be the first time that the monarch left the Imperial Palace since the military coup of Feb. 26.

Contending that the holding of a Diet session under martial law "runs counter to the normal operation of Government," the Kokumin Domei, a minor party in the Lower House, introduced an emergency motion May 4 asking for the immediate lifting of military rule in the Capital.

The Japanese Emperor, addressing the assembled Houses of the Diet, "deplored" the military rebellion of Feb. 26, which cost the lives of three high Court, Government and military officials. These passages in the Ruler's rescript were regarded as highly significant in that they deviated from the customary message from the Throne to the Diet. The Emperor expressed his rejoicing that "the relations of our realm with other treaty states are increasing in amity." He also urged Japanese subjects "loyal and true" to "contribute their efforts towards the enhancement of the nation's destiny through a union between the military and the civil and the co-operation between the Government and the people."

The speech caused a debate in the committee drafting the Lower Chamber's reply, as the Seiyukai members' motion to form a subcommittee to formulate the response was strongly opposed by the Minseito. The committee, headed by Itsuro Yagi, finally agreed to request each political group in the Lower Chamber to present its own reply, which would then be taken into account by the body in drafting the House's response.

Foreign Minister Arita in his speech said Japan's policy always has been to insure stability of East Asia, contributing thereby to the cause of world peace, and at the same time to promote the happiness and welfare of mankind by upholding firmly international justice. Japan, he said, would, of course, be independent and positive in dealing with international questions. He mentioned that the Japanese Government had already called the attention of the Soviet authorities to the fact that a wanton resort to arms on the dogmatic assumption that a trespass has been committed upon their territories, where there exists no clear border demarcation, could serve no useful purpose and would only injure the friendly relations between the nations concerned. He said he wished to emphasize this point most strongly.

Suzuki Defends Parliamentary Form of Government

Constitutional government was described April 30 by Dr. Suzuki, president of the Seiyukai Party, as "the best form of government, in keeping with the august wishes of the Emperor and reflecting the desires of the people." In a spirited defense of the present system before the members of his party, Dr. Suzuki declared that "this is the only kind of government promoting the welfare of the people and the development of the nation."

"This leads us to the natural conclusion that the Diet must be respected and at the same time brings to us the realization that it is an urgent necessity to improve the nature of parliamentary politics," he declared.

In an attempt to normalize the extraordinary situation created by Premier Hirota's consistent refusal to take up residence in the sumptuous official quarters provided for him by the Government, unless something was done to the rooms where two men have already lost their lives in successive military coups in the last four years, an appropriation of Yen 100,000 will be sought of the extraordinary Diet to build a new wing to the building.

House Members Hear Confidential Reports on Military Coup

Confidential reports on the military coup of Feb. 26 were made by leading Army officials to 40 members of the House of Representatives, headed by Speaker Kojiro Tomita, who were the guests at a dinner of Gen. Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Minister of War, May 4. Statements on the additional Army estimates, conditions in the Far East, border clashes along the Manchukuo-Soviet frontier and Soviet armaments in Siberia were also made. High Army officers present included Lieut.-Gen. Yoshijiro Umetsu, vice-minister of War, and Major-Gen. Rensuke Isogai, director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office.

Japan to Have New Espionage Law

A draft law providing for the maintenance of secrecy on the nation's plans for a general mobilization has been prepared by the Tokyo War Office, with the collaboration of the Ministries of Navy, Home Affairs and Justice. The law, which will be submitted to the present extraordinary session of the Diet for approval, has been drafted with an eye on the current "delicate state of international relations," Army officials said. The new law follows along the general lines of the Military Secrets Act, which deals with the prevention of military espionage.

War Minister Asks Budget Support

Parliamentary support for the Army's huge budgetary appropriations was besought by Gen. Count Hisaichi Terauchi, War Minister, at a meeting with representatives of various political parties in the Upper House May 2. A similar meeting with members of the Lower Chamber was held May 4.

Nagano to Explain Larger Navy Budget

Parliamentary understanding of the need for larger naval appropriations in the near future will be sought by Admiral Osami Nagano, Navy Minister, during the current 69th extraordinary session of the Diet. Admiral Nagano will explain that, while Japan does not desire to start a ship-building race, she could not leave unanswered the recently announced British and American naval building plans. The Navy Minister will also call upon the nation "to be fully determined" to cope with any situation that might arise next year, when the naval limitation provisions of the Washington Treaty lapse, *Domei* was informed by a high official of the Navy Ministry.

Japanese Foreign Office to Engage in Cultural Work

Concrete plans for an ambitious international cultural campaign, to supplement Nippon's diplomacy, were drafted at a meeting of the Gaimusho's Cultural Affairs Bureau, in the presence of Mr. Arita, Foreign Minister, in Tokyo May 2. Among the projects approved at the meeting were those to invite the world's leading scholars and scientists, including Sir Rabindranath Tagore, to visit Japan, and to exchange students with 22 foreign countries. Especial emphasis will be placed on cultural work in the countries bordering on the Pacific.

Yoshizawa to Lead Pan-Pacific Group

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Foreign Minister and Minister to China, will head Japan's delegation to the sixth general session of the Pan-Pacific Association, meeting at Yosemite Park, California, on Aug. 15, for 15 days. Other members of the delegation will include General Sakanishi, retired, a member of the Upper House and an authority on Chinese affairs.

This year's session is regarded with special interest, in view of the presence, for the first time, of a delegation representing Soviet Russia. The main topic to be discussed during the session is the "objects and results of economic and social policies of the Pacific nations."

Egypt Raises Duty on Nippon Goods

Widening the Japan-Egyptian trade rift, the Cairo Government this week began to collect increased customs duty on 48 items, which include all the important Nipponese imports into Egypt, The Japan-made goods affected include silk and rayon fabrics, woolen goods, socks, and electric bulbs. The outlook on the commercial relations between the two countries is regarded by Nipponese official and business circles as grave, in view of the Government's avowed intention to concede no ground to the Cairo authorities.

Adoption of retaliative measures against Australian imports was tentatively approved by the Tariff Investigation Commission May 1, as the Canberra Government raised its customs duties on Nipponese cotton and rayon textiles. The step was favored by the representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Commerce and Industry.

Japan to Ban "Sub-Rosa" Literature

Distributors of "sub-rosa" political literature, especially that designed to corrupt the armed services or to create financial panic, will be subject to three years at hard labor upon conviction under a new law which the Government will introduce in the forthcoming session of the Japanese Diet.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha to Build Four 16,000-Tons Liners

Construction of four fast 16,000-ton liners for the Orient-Europe service was decided by the directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japan's greatest shipping concern, May 1. The N.Y.K. has already secured a tentative permission from Keikichi Tanomogi, Minister of Communications. The vessels will have a speed of 21 knots, cost Yen 10,000,000 apiece, and be launched in pairs, in 1938 and 1940. The ships will replace the Fushimi Maru, Katori Maru, Kashima Maru and Suwa Maru, now linking Japan with Europe. The firm also placed orders with the Mitsubishi and Kawasaki Dockyards for the construction of two 7,400-ton ships for the Liverpool line. Two similar vessels are already under construction, to be placed on the same route.

Japanese Settlers Are Urged to Stay in U.S.A.

Japanese settlers in the United States and their children were urged by Matsunosuke Tsukamoto, the 83-year-old President of the Federation of Japanese Societies in America, to remain in the United States and not to return to Japan. "The United States," he declared in an impassionate address in Tokyo May 1 before the Heiykoai, society for the promotion of welfare of Japanese residents in America, "are now facing a farm labor famine. The Filipinos are returning home to enjoy their newly-won independence. The Mexicans are going back to their homeland. The only workers who can be hired are Italians, who demand high wages. "It is a pity," he said, "that at this time, elderly Japanese who do not have American citizenship, as well as their children who do, should re-

turn to Japan, leaving behind the farmlands they have developed. This will have a bad effect on American-Japanese relations.

Waseda Baseball Nine Leaves for United States

Fifteen members of the Waseda University baseball team departed from Yokohama for the United States May 1, for a series of games with leading American collegiate nines.

Commercial Mission to Central and South America Results in Failure, Tokyo "Yomuiri" Says

The Tokyo *Yomiuri* April 25 stated that the Japanese commercial mission to Central and South America, which had been visiting Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Dominica, Haiti, etc. since last autumn in an endeavor to regulate the one-sided trade relations with these countries tried to arrange as much purchase of their products as possible but all the negotiations ended in failure and the mission was dissolved at Port Plata in Haiti on April 4. Masao Yamamoto, of the Mitsui Bussan, chairman of the mission, is now on his way back via Cuba, Teruo Miyoke, of the Mitsubishi Shoji, via New York, and Ryoichi Kikuchi, of the Nozaki Shoten, via Jamaica. The failure and dissolution of the mission despite the high hopes with which they had departed is viewed by the Japanese as showing the intrinsic difficulties of readjusting trade relations with South and Central Americas. Ecuador was the only country which had concluded a commercial treaty with Japan, but even this will expire on May 15, so that Japan's trade relations with the South American countries will be as slight as ever. The Tokyo Foreign Office is now pondering over what is to be done next.

Arita Permits Kasama's Withdrawal from Egyptian Parleys

Permission to leave the deadlocked negotiations for the conclusion of a new Egyptian-Japanese trade convention was granted May 1 by Hachiro Arita, Foreign Minister, to Dr. Akio Kasama, Minister to Portugal and chief delegate to the Cairo pourparlers.

Japanese Government Plans State Control of Power Industry

Paving the way for the state control of the power industry a special commission of the Communications Ministry will launch a comprehensive investigation of the electric industry immediately after the adjournment of the 69th session of the Diet, next month. The commission will draft bills providing for the development of the electric and water power industries and for reforms in the distribution of electric power to be submitted for approval to the 70th session of the Diet, in December.

Japan to Retaliate Against Australia

The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* April 26 stated that there are indications that Japanese Foreign Office and Manchukuo Industry Department had reached an understanding to limit the import of Australian wheat in retaliation against Australia's higher tariff on Japanese goods; thus the Australian-Japanese trade competition has begun to involve Manchukuo.

Japan's Foreign Trade Continues to Show Unfavorable Balance

An unfavorable balance of Yen 16,945,000 was registered by Nippon's foreign trade in the last ten days of April 30, with exports totalling Yen 80,677,000 and imports Yen 97,622,000, the Finance Ministry announced April 30. The total unfavorable balance since the beginning of the year has now reached Yen 264,326,000.

Japanese Military Secrets Acts Extended so as to Include Aerial Photography

A bill providing for the maintenance of secrecy on the Japanese nation's plans for a general mobilization, to be submitted for approval to the present session of the Diet by the War and Navy Offices, has been extended to cover aerial photography, important industries and national resources.

Minseito Motion Discloses That Families of Conscripts Suffer

The cry of countless Japanese families that have been thrust into poverty, when their male bread-winners were conscripted for military service, had its echo in the Diet May 5, when a Minseito motion, urged the Government to take "prompt and appropriate steps to remedy the situation in the light of present social conditions."

The motion declared that "the spirit of the Imperial Army was likely to be undermined, when the families of conscripted men find difficulty in maintaining their livelihood."

Japanese Photographer Charged with Selling Pictures of Fortified Zone

Five Japanese photographers in Yokosuka were arrested last week on a charge of having taken photographs of the fortified zone at the request of the consulate of a certain small country, allegedly being paid large sums of money for same. It was intimated that through this small country's consul photographs had been given to a certain large country.

The *Tokyo Asahi*, one of the Capital's two largest papers, said that the extraordinary session of the Diet has been charged with the task of "changing woe into blessing" and counselled the members of the parliament to discharge their duties "faithfully and courageously, as representatives of the nation."

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Secretary Hull Says American Property in Japan Must Be Protected

Increased attention must be paid to the protection of American citizens and their property in Japan, according to remarks of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, made public in Washington March 31. Hull's statement, made recently before the house subcommittee on appropriations for the state department, was disclosed when copies of the printed hearings were made available. Hull urged total appropriations of $15,348,652 for the next fiscal year, 1937, or an increase of $1,086,657 over 1936.

"In Japan the problem of effecting protection to American citizens and their interests calls today for a great deal more thought and attention than it did several years ago," Secretary Hull said. "With our increased relations with Japan, questions have become not only more numerous, but more difficult.

"The problems created by Japanese legislation, which place onerous burdens upon foreign oil companies and Americans doing business in Japan have had our constant attention as has the question of safeguarding American automobile interests in connection with the approval by the Japanese government of a policy which, if implemented, would operate to encourage Japanese manufacturers at the expense of the two large American firms at present holding leading positions in the automobile industry in Japan."

Trade relations with the Nipponese are of outstanding importance, Hull said, because the United States purchases more than any other country from Japan. Informal agreements with the Japanese government had been reached, he delcared, restricting the importation into the United States of low priced goods and discussions for the limitation of other imports were in progress.

Japan Obtains Fishing Rights in Manchuria

As a result of a series of negotiations, the Manchukuo Government has decided to grant a Japanese company a fishing monopoly at Hsinkai Lake. The monopoly is granted for a period of five years and it is reported that the Japanese company hopes to make a profit of several million dollars a year.

Shanghai Office of the Hsin Chung Company, Sino-Japanese Concern, to Be Opened May 10

For the development of so-called Sino-Japanese economic cooperation, the Hsin Chung Company, organized by the South Manchuria Railway Company, will open its Shanghai branch office on May 10 in the Yokohama Specie Bank Building, 24, the Bund.

M. B. K. Invests Further Funds in Harbin Cement Concern

Additional funds will be invested in the Harbin Cement Company by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Onoda Cement Company, as representatives of the two concerns will join the board of directors of the Manchurian firm. The new directors are Kiichi Kuniyoshi, a director of the Onoda Company, and Goro Mikami, manager of the Mitsui Cement department in Dairen.

Manchukuo Adopts New Farm Policy—Cotton Industry to Be Developed

An ambitious agricultural policy, designed to increase and improve the output of Manchukuo's farmlands, has been formulated by the Ministries of Industry, Civil and Mongolian Affairs in Hsinking. Concrete plans developed by the Ministries provide for an increase in the number of experimental stations, a reorganization of the existing institutions, large-scale training of agronomes, establishment of agricultural co-operative societies, creation of model villages, expansion of markets, development of waste-lands and a reorganization of credit facilities.

The area to be devoted to cotton is to be increased to abou 730,000 acres, with an annual output of nearly 200,000,000 lbs. Efforts will be made to encourage the cultivation of "yellow American" to-bacco, to raise the output to about 44,700,000 lbs. in five years. The output of raw silk also to be greatly increased to 20,000,000,000 cocoons.

Japanese Say Protest Regarding Payment of C.E.R. Employees Is Premature

Mr. Arita, Foreign Minister, May 4 rejected as "premature" a Soviet official complaint over the alleged non-payment by Manchukuo of discharge allowances to Soviet citizens formerly employed by the North Manchuria (Chinese Eastern) Railway. Mr. Arita, contended that inasmuch as Manchukuo was the principal party in the agreement, Japan could not be called in over a minor default in connection with pre-arranged payments. He, however, promised the Soviet envoy that he would draw Manchukuo's attention to the question.

Famous Volunteer Leader Arrested by Japanese

Wang Teh-lin, famous anti-Japanese Volunteer leader and four comrades were arrested by the Japanese last week, when the former attempted to set fire to the Japanese airdrome at Mukden.

Japanese Third Division Returns to Japan—Regiment Head Commits Suicide

Having completed its tour of duty in Manchukuo, the Japanese Third Division sailed from Dairen for Japan April 30.

Three hours before he was to sail back to Japan at the head of his regiment, which has completed its tour of duty in Manchukuo, Col. Kazuyoshi Goto, committed suicide in a warehouse belonging to the Kwantung Army in Dairen.

According to an official communique issued by the Third Division, to which the late Col. Goto was attached, the officer "sought death by his own hand to atone for the dishonor his carelessness had brought to the regiment." Col. Goto, the announcement added, killed himself assuming responsibility for the irregularities of a paymaster-officer in his command.

Head of New Division for Manchuria Received by Emperor

Emperor Hirohito granted a farewell audience to Lieut.-Gen. Kyosuke Kawamura, commandant of the First Division, May 5. Lieut.-Gen. Kawamura is proceeding to Manchukuo at the head of his division, which will replace the Third Division.

Special Committee to Probe Extrality Treaty

Dr. Kentaro Arai, a noted Japanese jurist, heads the special Privy Council committee of nine that will pass upon the draft treaty for the gradual abolition of Japanese extraterritorial privileges in Manchukuo. The committee held its first meeting in Tokyo May 4.

Banking Syndicate to Underwrite S.M.R. Bonds

Decision to underwrite a new issue of Yen 35,000,000 worth of South Manchuria Railway Co. bonds was reached by a syndicate of Tokyo and Osaka banks, May 4. The new debentures will bear an interest of 4.2 per cent and will be issued at Yen 99.25. They will be redeemable in 13 years.

Mongol Resignations Not Accepted by Hsinking

Resignations of five high officials of the Manchukuo Department of Mongolian Administration, in connection with the execution of four high officials of the Hsingan Provincial Government, have not been accepted by the Government, according the *Kokutsu News Agency*. Recognizing the officials' responsibility for the conditions in Hsingan, which permitted Governor Ling Shing and five others to engage in espionage in favor of Outer Mongolia and Soviet Russia, the Government reprimanded them. Successors of Governor Ling; Major-Gen. Fu Ling, Chief of Staff of the First Army; Major-Gen. Chun Teh, Chief of the Provincial Police Bureau; and Mr. Hwa Ling-tai, secretary of the First Army's headquarters, are now being selected by the Department, the news agency said.

Immigration of 5,000,000 into Manchukuo Planned by S.M.R.

The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* May 1 stated that the South Manchuria Railway Company, taking the stand that in order to make the railway lines pay it is absolutely necessary to effect immigration of Japanese into Manchuria on a large scale, has arrived at the conclusion that a national policy aimed at sending 5,000,000 emigrants to Manchuria within 20 years, through the establishment of an independent development company at a capital of over Yen 300,000,000, must be shaped.

Four Trust Companies to Be Urged to Join S.M.R. Banking Syndicate

The Tokyo *Jiji* April 29 stated that Finance Minister Eiichi Baba has completely dislodged any negative attitude with regard to national policy on Manchukuo and has committed himself to the achievement of a positive national policy, for which he has decided to have the deposit bureau of the Finance Ministry accord aid and support for its realization. It has been arranged, it was stated, that with regard to the South Manchuria Railway Company debentures issued April 28, the deposit bureau purchase Yen 15,000,000 of the total of Yen 60,000,000 and also that with regard to Oriental Development Company debentures, Yen 5,000,000 be purchased. It has been decided that in order to remedy the unsatisfactory situation in which the four trust companies of Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Yasuda have not been members of the banking syndicate for S.M.R. loans, these companies be positively urged to join the syndicate.

Maryknoll Father Held by Bandits—No Release in Sight

Father Joseph Burns, Maryknoll missionary captured by bandits in southeast Manchuria on Feb. 5. is being held prisoner in an impregnable fortress on a mountain peak south-east of Tunghua, near which town he was captured by the outlaws. The only approach to the fortress is over steep paths made difficult by melting snow, and the authorities in the neighborhood consider a pitched battle impracticable and very dangerous as far as the captive is concerned. There are no immediate prospects of his being released.

57 Villagers Held by Manchurian Bandits—28 Killed in Battle

Fifty-seven villagers at Yungtsenyuan, about 20 miles east of Harbin, have been abducted by a gang of 200 bandits, according to messages reaching Changchun early this week. The bandits,

led by Chao Shou-chih, stormed the village early in the morning, disarmed 20 members of the local self-defense corps, roused the still slumbering villagers and escaped with 70 captives. About 200 members of the Changchun Peace Preservation Corps augmented by 24 police officers, gave chase and engaged the bandits in a four-hour battle. Thirteen of the captives were liberated and 14 rifles recovered. Twenty-five bandits and three members of the punitive force were killed in the action.

Anti-Japanese Volunteers Active in Manchuria

Anti-Japanese Volunteers under the command of Li Hung-kwong launched an attack against Tunghsin city April 10 and after a bitter fight of 20 hours captured more than 10 pieces of field artillery from the Japanese and Manchurian troops. On April 19, they attacked Kuchentseng and occupied the city. On April 23, they attacked the Manchurian forces near Patungkow and seized large quantities of ammunition and foodstuffs belonging to the Japanese troops.

Japanese Allegedly Kill 52 Manchurian Bandits

Fifty-two bandits were killed in a combined land and air attack by Japanese troops against a band estimated at 300 strong, led by Yang Hsu-ling, who is described as a Communist. The operation took place near Mumengtsu in Antung Province on April 25. The surviving outlaws were completely routed.

Tea Cooperative Official Explains Why Middlemen Must Be Curbed

Misunderstanding and unappreciation on the part of the merchants of the real objectives of the partial government control of the Anhwei and Kiangsi tea trade was the only cause for the current tea hong strike in Shanghai, according to Tseng Chen, Assistant Director of the Anhwei-Kiangsi Co-operative Tea Sales Office in Shanghai, when interviewed by a representative of the *Central News Agency* May 2.

Answering the charges as advanced by the local tea hongs, Mr. Tseng said the governmental control scheme over the transportation and sales of Chinese red tea does not aim at making profit for the government at the expense of individual tea merchants; rather, the project is designed to improve as a whole the China tea trade, which has been on the decline in recent years, by applying economic methods that are suitable to present day world trade.

Elimination of the middlemen in modern trading methods, Mr. Tseng emphasized, is not only essential to the development of any trade but the direct trading between producers and consumers is of immense benefit to all those concerned. Mr. Tseng explained that the government control plan is designed not only to improve methods of transportation and sales, but also to increase production and improve quality.

The decline of the China tea trade in recent years was attributed by Mr. Tseng to the high production costs brought about by the unscrupulous methods of the middlemen to increase their own profit.

In granting loans to the tea producers, Mr. Tseng stated, the middlemen charge an interest rate of 15 per cent, whereas under the government control scheme loans may be granted at an interest rate of only 8 per cent.

With specific regard to the question of financing, Mr. Tseng revealed that a total of $2,100,000 has been made available by the government authorities to be granted to tea producers and merchants, namely $400,000 jointly by the Anhwei Reconstruction Department and the Bank of Communications, $1,400,000 jointly by the Kiangsi and Anhwei provincial governments and the Anhwei Bank, and $300,000 by the Kiangsi Yu Min Bank.

In Anhwei alone, Mr. Tseng said, already 232 tea hongs have registered with the Co-operative Sales Office and have been granted a total of $1,500,000 in credit loans.

The National Economic Council is playing the role of a mediator in the strike of tea hongs in Shanghai, which went on a strike April 25 in protest against the decision of the Anhwei and Kiangsi governments to control the tea trade.

Tea Hongs Decide to Resume Green Tea Trade

While negotiations are being continued for a settlement of the dispute between the fourteen tea hongs and the Provincial Government over the monopoly scheme, the owners decided this week to resume financial transactions on green tea.

Soviet Tea Factories Being Enlarged

Tea cultivation in Transcaucasaia is to be extended to cover about 38,400 hectares. During the current year altogether seven new factories are to be built, two in Abchasia, one in Adsharistan and four in Georgia, which at first will have a total working capacity of 4,270 tons. The factory at Tschakwa will be enlarged.

Japanese Protest Against Raid of Residence Occupied by Korean

A protest has been lodged by the Japanese Consul-General with the City Government of Greater Shanghai, against a raid which was made recently by the Chinese police on the residence of a Japanese subject. On April 26, nine armed police from the Bureau of Public Safety raided the house of a Korean, and arrested the latter, on the pretext that he was a seller of heroin.

German-Manchukuo Trade Pact Initialled in Tokyo

The Manchukuo-German commercial agreement was initialled at the Tokyo Foreign Office May 1 by Dr. Otto C. Kiep, German minister plenipotentiary and head of the German economic mission to the Orient, and Hsieh Chieh-shih, Manchukuo Ambassador to Japan. The ceremony marked the end of protracted negotiations, which were interrupted in March to allow Dr. Kiep to visit China.

Some of the points of the agreement were disclosed in a statement issued the following morning. "A trade agreement," the statement said, "has been negotiated through the intermediary of the German Economic Mission to East Asia, between the administration of the German Exchange Control Bureau and corresponding authorities in Manchukuo. The agreement is designed to promote the German-Manchukuo trade by according new facilities to firms engaged in it.

"Such details of arrangement as are deemed necessary shall be made known to the interested commercial circles as soon as the necessary preparations have been carried through to put the arrangements into effect, which is expected in the early part of June.

"In making new arrangements, special attention has been paid to avoid interference with or control over the existing German and Manchukuo trade machinery, assuring all firms engaged in trade equal opportunity to continue as heretofore to transact business and to enjoy the new facilities offered under the arrangement."

The bartering of soya beans for German goods is stated to be one of the main provisions of the agreement.

Embassy officials pointed out that the agreement represents Manchukuo's second direct deal of this type, the first being the agreement for the transfer of the Soviet share in the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchukuo in March, 1935.

Dr. Otto Kiep returned to Shanghai May 4, and later proceeded to Nanking where he interviewed the Central authorities. He departed for Hongkong May 5 *enroute* to Siam where the other members of the German Economic Mission are waiting for him.

Dr. Kiep expressed his high appreciation of the hospitable reception accorded to the Mission during its recent prolonged sojourn in China. Sino-German trade, he said, was progressing favorably due to the increasing demand for German industrial exports in China and the corresponding increase in German purchases of raw material from China.

Dr. Kiep said the commercial agreement signed with Manchukuo was an ordinary trade understanding negotiated on lines similar to reciprocal trade pacts sopopular in other parts of the world. He denied that the agreement inferred any political "recognition" of the puppet state.

The *Ta Kung Pao* commented:—"The commercial agreement is of no political significance. It is a purely commercial understanding. Furthermore, by signing this commercial agreement the German Government will not recognize Manchukuo. The agreement will have little effect on the reported Japan-German alliance. It must be noted that the agreement is a very small matter. This small commercial agreement will not effect Japan or Germany in any way, so far as their national policies are concerned."

The German view is that the signing of a commercial agreement with Manchukuo no more implies recognition than did the signing by China of the postal agreement with Manchukuo last year. Despite denials, however, the indications are that the signing of this commercial agreement is paving the way for a political agreement, if not a formal alliance, between Japan and Germany. The Japanese and the Hitler Government are equally opposed to the spread of the Soviet influence, and German and Japanese military ideas are almost identical.

Nanking Observers Say Germany's Step Is Regrettable

Commenting on the German-Manchukuo trade agreement, competent observers in Nanking May 4 expressed the view that it is regretable for Germany, for long a friendly Power to China, to take such a step infringing upon the integrity of China's sovereignty. These quarters are of the opinion that the reported arrangement implies Germany's recognition *de facto* of the puppet state, as there can be no agreement without diplomatic recognition.

A *Central News* dispatch from Nanking May 1, said the Waichiaopu is taking a serious view of the trade agreement between Germany and Manchukuo. Appropriate steps, it was stated, would be decided upon after the full text of the agreement has been received and examined. A spokesman of the Waichiaopu recalled that on April 29 the German Charge d'Affaires called at the Foreign Office and informed the Chinese Government of the impending conclusion of the arrangement which the German diplomat, pointing out that it was of purely commercial character and devoid of political significance.

M. M. Fischer, German Charge d'Affairs, explained to the Chinese authorities while on a visit to Nanking that the agreement made arrangements for Germany's purchase of soy beans from Manchukuo.

Japanese Commercial Papers Laud Pact

Favorable reception was given by all commercial papers in Japan to the trade agreement between Germany and Manchukuo. The agreement, according to the *Chugai Shogyo*, is very desirable for Manchukuo's economic betterment. The *Jiji*, another influential commercial paper, judged that it is premature to regard the agreement as Germany's recognition of Manchukuo, but thinks it marks the first step by Germany toward recognition.

Hsieh Chieh-shih, Manchukuo Ambassador to Tokyo, commented: "I am pleased to note that Manchukuo is to enter into friendly relations with a foreign country, whatever country it may be."

Manchukuo to Dispatch Trade Commissioner to Germany

The Government of Manchukuo, noting the growing intimacy in the economic relations between Manchukuo and Germany, (says a Hsinking dispatch) has decided to station a trade commissioner at Berlin and let him handle all Manchukuo-German economic matters. It is expected that Hiyoshi Kato, chief of the commercial adminstration section of the Commercial Bureau of the Foreign Office of Manchukuo, will be appointed to the post.

Chinese Bankers Are Entertained by Ambassador at Washington

The delegation of Chinese bankers in Washington headed by K. P. Chen were entertained at a dinner given for the negotiators by the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Alfred Sze April 27. Among the guests were members of the Senate silver bloc and notables from various branches of the Government and from the financial community. Mr. Chen later visited New York in connection with the opening of the new agency of the Bank of China.

Shensi Provincial Bank Ordered to Hand Over Silver

The Ministry of Finance May 5 telegraphically ordered the Shensi Provincial Bank in Sian to hand over immediately the silver reserve of the Bank's note issue, amounting to one million silver dollars, to the Central Bank of China for custoday.

Politeness, courtesy, correct behaviour—all the social graces—can never be bought with money or other gifts. It is better to punish for bad behaviour rather than to have the child grow up counting on payment for being good.

Bad health habits too must be eradicated early. A tendency to constipation can be corrected with Baby's Own Tablets. The prescription of a British doctor, these pleasant-tasting tablets cleanse the entire system gently, but effectively. They are absolutely safe for the youngest baby, and are guaranteed free from opiates, narcotics and other harmful drugs.

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Equally good for other health troubles of the young, the tablets quickly relieve indigestion, allay colic, cool feverishness, check colds and croup, expel worms. Chemists everywhere sell the little ones' ideal health safeguard

Baby's Own Tablets.

Who's Who in China

汪守珍
Wang Shoh-tseng

Wang Shou-tseng, famine relief worker; born at Wu-yuan, Kiangsi, 1871; passed the literary examinations under the Manchu regime with the degree of "Pa Kung"; served in the Police Headquarters of Peking under the Ching Dynasty; chief procurator of the Provincial Procuratorate of Fengtien; judge in the High Court of Heilungkiang; Vice-Minister of Justice of the Peking Government; Taoyin (Circuit Magistrate) of Amoy, Fukien; Taoyin of Changting and Changchow Circuit, Fukien; Chief Secretary of the Cabinet of the Peking Government; now member of the Standing Committee of the National Famine Relief Committee; Address: National Famine Relief Committee, Nanking

汪守珍，江西婺源縣人，現年六十五歲，前清丁酉科拔貢，朝考七品小京官，歷充民政部京師外城巡警總廳司法處僉事，奉天高等檢察廳檢察長，黑龍江高等審判廳廳丞，提法使司提法使，司法次長，福建夏門道尹，汀漳道尹，國務院秘書長，現充振務委員會常務委員。

NERVES!

Are you easily startled? Do you jump at the least noise? Are you in constant dread of some impending calamity? All such symptoms are indications of nervous tension, a condition in which your nerves, starved and weakened, have become hypersensitive. No further proof is necessary that your blood, from which the nerves derive the nourishment necessary to repair the wastage and wear and tear of the nervous system, is deficient in the required elements.

Nerve sufferers should at once begin a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the nerve tonic which is specifically designed to revitalize the blood and increase the number of red corpuscles and the haemoglobin content. With the new, rich, red blood which these pills create flowing in your veins, the nerves will be adequately nourished, and a general improvement in your health will quickly become apparent.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, by treating the trouble at its source, not only bring relief, but achieve results which are permanent. They are the prescription of a British physician, an M. D. of Edinburgh University, Scotland, and have a fifty years' reputation to recommend them. You may take them with every confidence that they will do you good. From chemists everywhere.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills,

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DISINFECTING FLUID
亞林防疫臭水

家庭團體 日常必需

防疫消毒 增進健康

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SHANGHAI

In the United States Court for China

In re.
Estate
of
FRANK R. VIDA,
Deceased

Case No. 4043
Special Proceedings No. 1060
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, April 8, 1936,
William T. Collins, Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of FRANK R. VIDA, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 10, 1936, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

WILLIAM J. GANDE, Executor,
31 Peking Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.

In the United States Court for China

In re.
ESTATE
of
ALBERT EBER LEVIN,
Deceased.

Cause No. 4039
Special Proceedings
No. 1059
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China,
April 27, 1936
William T. Collins, Clerk

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ALBERT EBER LEVIN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 2, 1936, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

W. A. Reed, Administrator.
c/o U. S. Court for China,
Foochow & Kiangse Road,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.

In the United States Court for China

In re.
Last Will & Testament
of
Edward Gugerty Berrien,
Deceased

Cause No. 4053
Special Proceedings No. 1931
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China,
April 23, 1936.
William T. Collins, Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD GUGERTY BERRIEN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 2, 1936, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Otis D. Terrell, Special Admr.
175 Soochow Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.

Men and Events

An Overseas inspection party from French Indo-China, consisting of 12 members, arrived in Nanking May 4.

M. Barthel de Weydenthal, Polish Minister to China, and Madame Weydenthal gave a reception in Nanking May 3.

W. Lewisohn, Peiping correspondent of the *North China Daily News*, arrived in Shanghai from Peiping this week.

The next meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Administration of British Boxer Indemnity Funds will be held at Hangchow on May 24.

Finn Koren, Norwegian Minister to China, presented his letters of credence to Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, on May 8.

The resignation of Tu Yueh-sheng, Government Delegate on the Board of Supervisors of the Shanghai Bond and Commodities Exchanges, has been accepted by the Ministry of Industry.

International Labor Day was commemorated in Shanghai May 1 at a meeting held at the Ningpo Club with more than 1,000 representatives from various local labor organizations in attendance.

Miss Vicki Baum, author of "Grand Hotel" and other books, arrived in Shanghai from Hollywood May 5. She was here about a year ago for a short stopover, but this time expects to stay in China for several weeks before proceeding to Bali.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. d'Arcy Baker-Carr at the Peking Union Medical College April 27. Mr. Baker-Carr is the manager of the British-American Tobacco Co. at Kalgan.

Installation work on the Tientsin-Kalgan long-distance telephone service is proceeding apace. It is expected that the capitals of the two provinces will be linked by telephone during the latter part of this month.

Japanese newspaper men in Shanghai, including the local representatives of the various Japanese news agencies, organized themselves into the Japanese Press Association of Shanghai at a meeting held at the Japanese Club April 29.

In line with the Nanking government's efforts to popularize the use of metric system as the standard measure, the local Bureau of Standard Weights and Measures staged a public burning of obsolete instruments, in Nanking April 29.

Walter Adams, wife of the American Consul General at Harbin, returned to the Manchurian City this week, after having been the guest of Consul and Mrs. J. B. Pilcher here for about a month.

The *Ta Mei Wan Pao*, (Shanghai) May 3, devoted a special article to the losses of lives and property resulting from the attack on Tsinan by Japanese troops on May 3, 1928. It was stated that the Chinese killed numbered 3,608 and that the property destroyed and commercial losses totalled $25,951,793.

H. Geschwind, the China representative of Glemby Co., Inc., of New York City, delivered an address on "The Hairnet Industry of Shantung" two weeks ago before the members of the Tsinan Rotary Club. The hairnet industry, he stated, was introduced into Shantung in 1905, when some German Catholic missionaries from Alsace-Lorraine arrived in Chefoo and undertook to teach the Chinese the art of making the nets.

A reception attended by 600 guests was held at the French Club May 4 to welcome Col. Charles F. B. Price, the new commanding officer of the U. S. Fourth Marines, and Mrs. Price and to bid farewell to Col. John C. Beaumont, who is ending his tour of duty in the Far East. The reception was given by the regiment and all naval and marine officers attached to the regiment.

The annual pilgrimage of the General Frederick Townsend Ward Post of the American Legion will be made to Ward's tomb at Sungkiang May 31. The Post is having a new wall put around the vacant land that was allotted to Ward's tomb by the Provincial authorities several years ago. The Sungkiang correspondent of the *North China Daily News* says that Ward is looked upon by the present day Chinese Nationalists as a helper of the Imperialists and having put back reform many years.

Lo Yu-sun, a teacher employed at the Ming Chen Primary School in Nantao, Shanghai suburb, was sentenced to death by the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court May 4, following conviction of double murders committed at 439 North Honan Road in September last year. The teacher was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Lower Court on the charge of instigating the murders, and both the sentenced man and the S. M. Police had appealed against the decision.

Captain A. J. Brace, for years general secretary of the Chengtu Y.M.C.A., passed through Shanghai this week on his way to Canada on furlough. Capt. Brace has been a resident of Chengtu for twenty-four years. The work of his Association is conducted mainly among students, of whom there are 20,000 enrolled in the schools of the city. In addition to his regular work, Capt. Brace has found time to serve as an officer and active member in the Border Research Society of West China. He is the author of several significant volumes, including "Five Hundred Chinese Proverbs" and their English translation, "Three Philosophers of China—Lao-tze, the Yellow Emperor, and Sao-fu-tze", "Tu-fu, the Bard of Ts'ao Tang Tze", and Chinese essays—on the "Gentleman", on "Confucius", and on the "New Life Movement."

Whitney Young, American Consul at Nanking, was in Shanghai for a few days last week on business.

Edgar Snow, correspondent in Peiping, who has been in Shanghai for several days, returned to Peiping this week.

Lieut. Commander Leland Pearson Lovette has arrived in Shanghai and will be attached to the U.S. Flagship *Augusta* as Intelligence Officer.

Dr. Frank Leavell, prominent in work among students in the southern states of America, addressed the students of the University of Shanghai May 4.

James A. Mills, *Associated Press* correspondent, addressed the American Women's Club in Shanghai May 5 on conditions in Abyssinia, particularly on the work of American misisonaries there.

Dr. Wang King-ky, vice-chairman of the Treaty Commission of the Waichiaopu, was appointed May 3 Chinese Minister to Norway and Sweden, a post that has been vacant for some time.

Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, presented his credentials to King Edward VII, May 5, who congratulated him on the outstanding success of the Chinese art exhibition at Burlington House.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Lee will be at home at 727 Avenue Haig May 19 from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. in honor of C. Harpur, retiring Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Lee is a prominent property owner and industrialist in Shanghai.

Lieut.-Col. F. Hayley Bell, who among other activities is director for the Far East of Ardal Aluminum Alloys, departed this week for a trip to Europe via Siberia, making the trip from here to Vladivostok on the s.s. *Sever*.

Wong Tung-ching, publisher of the *Shih Tai Mai Sua*, a monthly magazine, and Loo Sai-fei, editor of the journal, were each ordered to pay a fine of $50 for publishing a reactionary article by the First Special District Court May 3.

A plan calling for the union of the Methodist Episcopal Church with the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Protestant Methodist Church was adopted by a vote of 470 to 83, at the quadrennial general conference of the M. E. Church in Columbus, Ohio, May 4.

C. W. Pettit arrived in Shanghai this week to succeed George A. Fitch as general secretary of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. Mr. Pettit has long been associated with Y.M.C.A. work in China, but for the last six years had been stationed in New York City. Mr. Pettit and family will live at 10 Route Winling.

The trial will start in Tientsin next week of Dr. John W. Colbert, American doctor, who is accused of attempting to poison his wife. District Attorney Watson has already proceeded to Tientsin. Judge Milton J. Helmick and other members of the Court are due to depart from here for Tientsin May 9.

Professor Mack Eastman of the International Labor Office at Geneva, who recently arrived in Shanghai to investigate labor conditions in this country, after a short sight-seeing tour to Hangchow, proceeded to Nanking this week to interview high officials of the Ministry of Industries. From Nanking he will proceed to North China to continue his investigations.

C. T. Wang, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Central Political Council and of the Executive Committee of the China National Amateur Athletic Federation, will depart for America on May 19 aboard the *President Coolidge* en route to Germany to attend the forthcoming World Olympic Meet. During his stay in the United States Dr. Wang will attend the International Rotary Conference which opens on June 22.

The burial took place at the foot of the Hengshan mountains near Changsha May 4 of Dr. V. K. Ting, the late Secretary-General of the Academia Sinica, who died in Changsha last January of gas stove poisoning. A memorial service for the eminent geologist was held the previous day, at which Dr. Hu Shih, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts of the National Peking University, and Dr. Weng Wen-hao, Secretary-General of the Educational Yuan, both intimate friends of Dr. Ting, were present.

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The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange
Shanghai, May 6, 1936

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S. $1.00=Sh. $ 3.38
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S. $1.00=Sh. $ 3.33
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.00=Sh. $16.76
Demand buying ra,e on Londod:	£1.00=Sh. $16.51

In the United States Court for China

In re. LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of LEONARD EVERETT. Deceased

Cause No. 4057
Special Proceedings No. 1935
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, April 30, 1936.
WILLIAM T. COLLINS. Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of LEONARD EVERETT, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 9, 1936, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

REBECCA NOURSE EVERETT,
534 Avenue Petain,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.
April 30, 1936.

In the United States Court for China

In re. LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of WILLIAM ROBERT HAYES, Deceased.

Cause No. 4059
Special Proceedings No. 1937
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, May 4, 1936.
William T. Collins, Clerk

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM ROBERT HAYES, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 9, 1936, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Manley C. Jensen, Executor
Public Works Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.
May 4, 1936.

In the United States Court for China

NICHOLAS R. SIMS
Plaintiff,
vs.
ANITA SIMS
Defendant

Cause No. 4060
Civil No. 1938
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
May 2, 1936
William T. Collins, Clerk.
L. T. Kenake, Asst. Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for Divorce

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, has this 1st day of May, 1936, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 1st day of May, 1936, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 1st day of May, 1936, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein since 1932, and that defendant's last known address was 1126-14th Street, San Diego, Cal.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 2nd day of May, 1936, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 23rd day of May, 1936, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 2nd day of May, 1936.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

Manchurian Economic Review
Harbin, P. O. Box 132.
A semi-monthly Periodical of Commercial and Financial Service.

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Foreign Countries: 1 Year, U. S. $6.00; ½ Year. U. S. $3.50.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

How Shall America Face the World?

Powerful America: Our Place in a Re-Arming World. By Eugene Young. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, 1936, 375 pages. $3.00.

What role should powerful America assume in a world that is rapidly drifting on a tide of arming nationalism toward a major conflict? This realistic problem confronting the American statesmen of today is the thesis of "Powerful America" by Eugene Young, former war editor of the New York World and present foreign cable editor of the New York Times.

The author argues that the United States both from the point of view of world responsibility and self-interest should and can exert a balance of power in European and Far Eastern affairs. That this balance of power should be used if possible to avert a world war in which the United States would inevitably become involved is Mr. Young's contention, but at the same time he stresses the necessity of being prepared and unafraid to throw the preponderance of American financial, economic and military strength into such an armed struggle if a peaceful settlement of world animosities cannot be effected.

The writer suggests that in the immediate future the United States should set her course along two related lines:

"1. While keeping ourselves free from crippling entanglements, we should associate ourselves with the British imperial system—and to an extent with the lesser French system—helping to protect and guide them and to promote within them the process of democracy and open trade."

"2. We should take, at least, a leadership of the progressive and freer nations in policing the world against marauders and in limiting imperialistic war and monopoly."

A great many uninformed 100-per-cent Americans will not doubt be surprised and pained to learn from the pages of "Powerful America" that British statesmanship was the real author of the Monroe Doctrine and the Open Door policy which have been cardinal principles of American foreign policy for many decades. The author makes the following comments on the origin of the Monroe Doctrine:

"For four or more decades our senatorial and other superpatriotic orators were accustomed to point to the Doctrine as the center of our foreign policy, to use it to halt many of our activities. They led many Americans to believe it was a sacred American ideal, that it had been for more than a century our guiding principle, that it was the element which brought liberty to the Latin-American Republics and that under it we had preserved such liberties.

"Such talk is simply buncombe. The Doctrine was not an American conception; it was originated in Britain as a device to save and serve Britain interests in the Americas. It was not a factor in liberating most of Latin-America; that liberation had been virtually accomplished before the policy was suggested to President James Monroe. It did not save Latin-America; because for most of our history we ignored the problems of the states to the south of the Caribbean, invoking the Doctrine only in a few isolated instances and leaving to the British fleet the task of doing the safe guarding while we were immersed in the problem of developing our continental domain. It was brought forth to become a cardinal principle of our foreign policy only when Secretary of State Olney and President Theodore Roosevelt thought they needed it to idealize the protection and extension of our rights in the region of the Caribbean."

Mr. Young similarly points out that the Open Door policy, frequently credited to American authorship, was first enunciated by Sir Edward Grey in the British House of Commons on April 5, 1898, when that statesman declared that: "There is a group of six powers more likely to be interested in the Far East than any others—Russia, France, Germany, the United States, Japan and ourselves. But surely it is for the interest of several of these powers, such as our own, that there should be an Open Door to China and a neutral market. We have heard much in recent years of the successful commercial competition of Germany; the United States is successful all over the world; and Japan is competing in that part of the world; and it becomes more and more to the interest of these nations that the policy of the Open Door shall be maintained."

While acknowledging the British authorship of the Open Door policy, the author observes that, "Perhaps, had the shrewd London statesmen forseen how the Washington government would take it up and extend its application, they might have paused before putting such an idea into the head of Uncle Sam."

In a chapter "Great Empires on the Defensive," the book traces the development of the British and French imperial systems and in subsequent chapters entitled "Ambitious and Frustrated Italy," "Germany Returns to Stark Militarism," "Russia Forging a Powerful Nation," and "Japan, the Strong and the Weak," shows how the rising tide of nationalism in other powerful nations is threatening the colonial empires of Britain and France.

Champions of Chinese nationalism will take violent issue with Mr. Young on many of the theories expressed in his chapter "Shall

Great China Be Allowed to Divide?" The reviewer is not prepared to accept as gospel such statements as "Its people (Chinese) are divided into three great and several minor racial groups that are fully as distinct from one another as are the Italians and French, the French and Germans and the Germans and western Slavs . . . . Behind these barriers (China's natural geographic divisions) have grown up cultures and interests as divergent as those of any two European nations."

As an argument in favor of the division of China into south, middle and north locally autonomous governments, the author raises the bogey of a united and militarily powerful China dominating the Far East. He says: "Give China the time Japan has had for making itself over into a modern nation; and then what? How soon will it be able definitely to turn on Japan? And then? Will it have, in its turn, a powerful navy and an air fleet which will enable it to take full control of the Far East?" In the opinion of the reviewer, the most optimistic Chinese nationalist who is conversant with actualities in China would answer Mr. Young's hypothetical question in the decided negative.

In answer to his question, "Shall China be permitted to become an overwhelming military power?" the author replies: "There is an alternative. It is the division of China. The idea is not new. It has been put forth seriously by Japan. . . . . China, by itself, is tending to drive apart. Shall the tendency be encouraged?"

Although Mr. Young does not commit himself to a policy of dividing China, his two concluding paragraphs on the subject, indicating which way he thinks the wind should blow, follow:

"Do we want China to be disturbed by its three-sectional intrigues until some vast military force arises sufficiently strong to lay the land under a powerful central control that may then turn its attention outside? Or do we want to assent to a division of territory and power under which undue fears and ambitions can be lessened to the point where we can work for a return to normalcy and peaceful progress? Our assent is all that is necessary to permit the centrifugal forces to succeed.

"At home, in recent years, we have been engaged in subjecting all our governmental methods and traditions to a sternly realistic examination. Those that will not fit the facts of the times are being cast aside, regardless of precedents. So the suggestion is offered that our foreign policies, especially the Far Eastern one, be subjected to the same sort of realistic examination; and, if it does not fit the facts of the times, and the probabilities of the future, let it be revised to do so."

V. K.

Pearl Buck Writes About Her Mother

The Exile, by Pearl Buck. John Day, New York, 1936.

In this book about her mother Pearl Buck shows us that she can write of an American with the same penetration that she used earlier in her books on Chinese life.

There is much understanding, much candor, much restraint; sentiment has given way to balance in the treatment of her mother's nature. Incidentally, there is a striking contrast shown between Christianity in doctrine and "livability." How many of us would hesitate between a life with Andrew or with Carie? And in the final issue are we wrong to feel that a helpful, lifting hand does more for a Christian order of society than the hand which wields the dry flail of doctrine upon humanity's sins?

Carie was a woman close to nature that she felt its vital throb of life, she gloried in sacrificial motherhood, she longed for beauty. But though she desired such loveliness as well-kept hands bring she could not keep her sympathies from causing her to plunge those useful hands of hers into homely daily tasks like bread-making, gardening, and ministering to the ill and needy. The feeling of the elastic bread-sponge under her hand's heel, the crumble of loam between her clever fingers, the cleanliness and comfort her help brought—all meant life, and this woman had abundantly the quality and zest of life.

Pearl Buck has made us see anew the many facets of an American's life in China. After the years of longing for the homeland came the time when Carie knew she could never leave China. She became a new sort of exile, bound both by life and death to Chinese soil. Pearl Buck is an artist. She has painted her mother's portrait with fine lines and broad strokes. The canvas called "Exile" is worthy of its subject.

G. B. S.

April 14, 1936.

Nanking Information Section Issues "News for Overseas"

The information section of the International Relations Committee at Nanking has started publication of a series of bulletins entitled, "News for Overseas," arranged in convenient form for publication in newspapers abroad. The bulletins contain material of constructive achievement in the fields of education, industrial development, agricultural production, finances, commercial and social affairs. The arrangement of the material is in "clip-sheet" form convenient for newspaper work and resembles somewhat a similar bulletin of information issued by the Information Section of the League of Nations at Geneva.

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Joint Sino-Japanese Anti-Communist Action in China Sheer Folly, According to Hankow Daily

BY THE REVIEW'S HANKOW CORRESPONDENT

FEARING lest the joint Sino-Japanese action against the Communists in North China should lead the Japanese militarists into thinking that they had prior claims to the territory thus released, the opinion is quite prevalent in Wuhan against any entangling alliances with Nippon. The editor of the *Hankow Herald*, Chinese-owned English daily, hits the nail on the head in his editorial for May 1, 1936:

"To agree to a pact providing for joint Sino-Japanese action against the Communists will be sheer folly, as such a pact will give the Japanese an opportunity to control the railways in Hopei and Chahar by stationing troops at strategic points."

Averring that the abolishment of the Autonomous East Hopei State would only mean its extension to the whole of the two provinces, Hopei and Chahar, he continues: "For the interests of the country as well as for his own interests General Sung (Governor of Hopei) should firmly reject Japan's demand for the conclusion of the joint anti-Communist pact."

Outcome of the Issue Rests with Japan

In conclusion the editorial lays the chief blame on Japan: "The peace of the Far East, therefore, so far as Sino-Japanese relations are concerned, entirely depends upon Japan. Unless Japan stops her intrigues in North China, both inside and outside the Great Wall, the result cannot but be tragic and the two peoples are foredoomed to common extinction."

Chiang Kai-shek Visits Kweiyang, Changsha, and Nanchang on Flying Trip

Returning from his Hupeh, Shensi, Szechwan and Yunnan inspection trip, General Chiang Kai-shek paid a flying visit to Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow province, last week-end. On the 27th of April he arrived by plane in Changsha where a record crowd of 20,000 welcomed him, government officials mingling with students and merchants and others eager to catch a glimpse of the virtual ruler of China. Last Tuesday, in spite of rain at least 7,000 braved the weather and assembled in the Athletic Field to hear the Generalissimo deliver a speech, calling on the Chinese people to unite. "The entire people must unite as solidly as a ball of iron," Chiang Kai-shek declared, "and nothing short of that can give the nation the strength required to tide China over the present crisis."

"Selfishness" to Be Gotten Rid of First

The worst enemy of China today is "selfishness" on the part of Chinese. The first thing to be rid of is selfishness, the placing of one's personal interests above those of the state.

A United China Need Fear Nothing

In conclusion General Chiang stated that no one need worry about the fate of the Chinese nation provided unity can be obtained, whereby the whole people, high and low, official and commoner, would pool their interests and build a solid foundation for the nation.

Chiang Kai-shek Guest of Governor Ho Chien

While in Changsha, General Chiang Kai-shek was the guest of Governor Ho Chien. Most of the time was spent in conference with leading government and tang-pu officials. The purpose of the visit was to find out the actual political and military condition of Central China.

The Generalissimo Flies to Nanchang

Arriving in Nanchang on the 29th of April the Generalissimo spent a busy day with officials. After a most hearty welcome by 6,000 citizens at the Nanchang airport, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, went into conference with leading educational authorities and reconstruction officials. Having spent so much time in Nanchang a few years ago and having initiated so many reforms in Kiangsi province, it was but natural that the Generalissimo should take particular interest in these matters.

Having paid a hasty visit to his vast domain, General Chiang Kai-shek left for Nanking, where a most important conference is scheduled to be held, beginning May 10.

Hupeh Delegates to the Nanking Conference of Provincial Comissioners

Meng Kwang-peng, Civil Commissioner for the Hupeh Provincial Government, and Dr. C. P. Cheng, Educational Commissioner, will be the Hupeh delegates to the national conference of provincial commissioners. The idea is to build up efficiency and a spirit of unity among this influential group of citizens. The strategy of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is correct. There will never evolve a united nation until the commissioners and teachers and politicians and generals and merchants of China can think in terms of the whole nation. Whatever will foster a better understanding of the other man's point of view and interests will help to cement the firm ties that make for conscious national life. National conferences of every rank and group should be encouraged provided they do not seek to overthrow law and order.

New Improved Waterway Service Sought in Hupeh

Four new all-steel vessels are to be built to supply the need for improved waterway service in the province of Hupeh. Meantime joint transportation facilities will be arranged with the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. This improved service will react favorably on the business of this area.

Hankow, May 4, 1936.

Dr. George Sellett Is Appointed Liquidator of Defunct Raven Enterprises

Dr. George Sellett, who since the departure of Frank L. Hough to the United States, had been acting as liquidator of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation and allied institutions, was appointed permanently to the position by Judge Milton J. Helmick in the United States Court for China May 1, the position having become vacant through the death of Mr. Hough in Philadelphia last week. Dr. Sellett has filed a bond for U.S. $60,000 as required—$5,000 as trustee of the Asia Realty Co., $25,000 as liquidator of the A.O.B.C.; $15,000 as liquidator of the American Oriental Finance Corporation, and $15,000 as liquidator of the Raven Trust Co.

Dr. Sellett in a statement following his appointment said:

"We have continued to collect moneys owing to the bank and will pay a 10 per cent dividend to the depositors and other creditors of the bank about June 15, 1936. We are unable at this time to announce a date for payment of a dividend to creditors of the American-Oriental Finance Corporation but hope to be able to make an announcement within the reasonably near future. Upon the suspension of business of the Raven Trust Company the assets of the trust company were of almost no value. Very little money has been collected for the trust company and it is probable that there will be nothing available for distribution among the general creditors of the trust company. Our efforts are being directed toward effecting the collection of all collectible monies owing to the bank, the finance company and the trust company before the end of the year 1936, for payment of further dividends and with a view to finally winding up the companies early in 1937."

Raven Life Insurance to Be Added to Assets

In his capacity as attorney for the late Frank L. Hough, formerly liquidator of the American-Oriental Bank and its affiliated concerns, Harris G. Nelson made application in the U.S. Court for China for an order authorizing the trustee in bankruptcy to collect from the Crown Life Insurance Company and the Sun Life Assurance Company the respective amounts of the surrender values of the life insurance issued on the life of Frank J. Raven. Judge Milton J. Helmick granted the request May 4.

Ho Ying-chin Allegedly Finances Anti-Japanese Student Movement

General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, was alleged in Japanese telegrams financing the anti-Japanese student movement. During his visit to Taiyuan, General Ho, it was said, had sent Mr. Liu, Chief of Staff of the 70th Army, to Peiping, at the end of April, to call on Dr. Chiang Mon-liang, Chancellor of the Peita University. Mr. Liu allegedly took with him $200,000 to finance the student movement.

Strike of Fuh Tan Students Ended

The strike of the students of the Fuh Tan University was called off May 4, when President T. H. Li of the University explained the difficult position facing the university.

Nanking Boy Scouts Hold Jamboree

Two hundred tents dotted the Tengfushan Hill to the south of Nanking as 3,000 boy scouts, comprising 70 troops of the Nanking Model Boyscout District, turned out in full force to participate in a four-day jamboree starting May 3.

Peiping Students Recall May Fourth Movement

The anniversary of the May 4th Student Movement was commemorated by the National Peking University at a meeting May 4. Professors Chow Ping-lin and Hsu Teh-heng, of the University, who both participated in the Movement, spoke on the significance of the day. Precautionary measures against possible disturbances was taken by the authorities while the meeting was in progress, a number of policemen and gendarmes being despatched to the University campus to watch the proceedings.

Martial Law Observed in Canton May 4 to Prevent Student Trouble

In an attempt to stop any students' trouble, the Canton authorities declared Martial Law May 4. no students meetings were allowed on the anniversary of the students' movement.

Law on Salt Smuggling Is Altered

The Legislative Yuan on April 18, in accordance with the joint report of the Yuan's Finance and Criminal Law Committees, decided that no revision of Article 11 of the Law governing Punishment for Evasion of Taxes on Commodities need be made. The Article in question provides that the Law governing Punishment for the Crime of Smuggling Salt shall be repealed upon the promulgation of the Law governing Punishment for Evasion of Taxes on Commodities.

The Central Political Committee had deemed it necessary to revise the Article in question in accordance with Item 5 of the General Principles relating to the Law governing Punishment for Evasion of Taxes on Commodities.

In turning down the proposal for revision and in voting for the preservation of the original Article, the joint Committees pointed out that inasmuch as the Salt Tax has been converted into one of the taxes on commodities and the law governing punishment for evasion of payment of taxes on commodities has been enacted, the crime of evasion of payment of the salt tax should therefore be punished according to the provisions of the Law governing Punishment for Evasion of Taxes on Commodities so as to secure uniformity.

There are several instances, it was poinied out, in which the Law governing Punishment for Evasion of Taxes on Commodities and the Law governing Punishment for Smuggling Salt are contradictory to each other. Firstly, there is the difference in the standard of punishment. While the amount of tax evaded has been set as the standard for punishment of crimes in the former, the quantity of salt smuggled has served as the basis for the punishment of crimes in the latter. Secondly, there is the difference in the degree of punishment. It is provided in the former Law that whoever, in attempting to evade payment of tax, commits the offence of interference with the exercise of public functions, or offence against public order, or malfeasance in office, or murder and or causing injury, shall be punished in accordance with the Chapter on concurrence of offences of the Criminal Code.

Messrs. Ti Ying and Liang Han-tsao had moved to empower the Ministry of Finance to formulate a separate Law governing Punishment for Smuggling Salt on the basis of the Law governing Punishment for Evasion of Taxes on Commodities in view of the inadequacy of the latter, but the motion was dropped for lack of supporters.

Salt Company to Be Formed in Tientsin with Capital of Five Million Dollars

For the purpose of exporting surplus salt from the Changlu district, a concern known as Yu Min Company has been organized by a group of Chinese salt merchants in Tientsin under the Hopei-Chahar Political Council. To be temporarily capitalized at $5 million, the organization of the salt company is learned to have secured the approval of the Changlu Salt Inspectorate.

The concern will be in charge of the exports of salt to Japan. Simultaneously with the creation of the firm, the Council, according to the Agency, will lower the export duty on salt from 20 to six cents per 60 kilograms.

Nanking Approves of Regulations Governing Salt Export to Japan

According to official sources, the Ministry of Finance has formulated the following principles for the export of salt to Japan :— No salt will be exported to Japan, if the production at Changlu is not sufficient for home consumption ; the tax on salt to be exported to Japan will not beless than the tax collected on the salt produced in Tsingtao, (six cents of tax per on picul of salt) ; salt exported to Japan will be used for industrial purposes only and the Japanese authorities will be held responsible if salt so exported is sold on the market as food ; salt so exported should not be sent back to China for sale on the Chinese market.

In view of the practice of the smuggling of salt by Japanese "ronins" along the Shantung and Fukien coasts, the National Government has approved of the regulations governing the export of salt to Japan. The salt administrations in Fukien, Shantung and two other districts have been notified by the Ministry of Finance about the new regulations. According to financial circles, the Ministry collected no less than $180,000,000 for salt tax in 1935. The salt tax collected in the past three months in 1936 has been slightly decreased, because of the practice of smuggling.

Chinese Bank Carries Salt as Loan Default

Representatives of an unnamed Chinese firm, acting on behalf of a Chinese bank, last week approached the offices of the Commercial Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy with a view to disposing in Japan of more than 300,000 kilograms of salt, according to the Shanghai *Mainichi*. The salt, it is understood, is in the possession of the bank following the defaulting of a loan. Salt exports to Japan from Shanghai have been negligible in recent years, although large purchases of the commodity are being made in North China, especially since the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopian hostilities which made it difficult for Japanese industrial firms to obtain their usual supplies from the East Coast of Africa. Japan lifted its embargo on the importation of salt in 1917 and last year purchased abroad 1,200,000 kilograms of the commodity.

Chiao-Tung University Catalogue Describes Courses Offered and Examinations Required

Chiao-Tung University has just issued its general catalogue for 1935-36.

Chiao-Tung University is the outgrowth of Nanyang University which, in turn, is the outgrowth of Nanyang College. It is now composed of the Tangshan College of Engineering at Tangshan and the Peiping School of Railway Administration at Peiping (Peking) as well as the Nanyang Colleges and Schools at Shanghai, where the President resides and administers its affairs.

Entrance examinations are held once a year (in July or August) on the date previously announced and open to high school graduates (or graduates of equal standing) of both sexes, who must personally submit, not later than three days prior to the examinations, applications according to prescribed forms together with $3.00 in payment of the examination fee, with a self-photograph of 4-inch bust size and a certificate showing the satisfactory completion of studies or fulfilment for graduation from an accredited high school or its equivalent. Before participating in all the written examinations, every student is required to submit himself to a general mental test and a physical examination.

Entrance examinations are given in the following subjects :—

Group I.—For admission into the Colleges of Administration : Party principles Chinese composition and Literary Knowledge English Composition, Rhetoric and Grammar Elementray Economics, Physics and Chemistry, Mathematics, Commercial History and Geography Bookkeeping.

Group II.—For admission into the College of Science and Schools of Engineering : Party Principles, Chinese Composition and Literary Knowledge English Composition, Rhetoric and Grammar, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Analytic Geometry Higher Algebra, Physics, Chemistry.

As the University is composed of several colleges at different places, there are separate grounds, buildings, and equipment under the direction of its President.

The Nanyang Colleges and Schools are located at Shanghai, whereas the Tangshan College of Engineering and the Peiping School of Railway Administration are located at Tangshan and Peiping respectively.

Opium Suppression Commissioner Asks for Public Cooperation

An earnest appeal to the general public and the various official quarters for co-operation with the Central authorities in the task of opium suppression in Shanghai was made by Ma Liang, Opium Suppression Inspecting Commissioner for Kiangsu, in an interview in Shanghai, May 1 : The first step on the program for a complete elimination of the drug in accordance with regulations as set down by the Opium Suppression Directorate-General of the Military Affairs Commission, Mr. Ma said, will be to secure a complete registration of all opium addicts. This task, Mr. Ma pointed out, would not be as easy to accomplish in Shanghai as in other provinces and cities because of the existence of foreign settlements and the lack of the *pao chia* system in the Chinese districts.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Ma stated, registration of opium smokers in Shanghai had been conducted once before, but due to special circumstances the registration was found to be sadly incomplete. To remedy the situation, Mr. Ma added, another period of three months will be granted to the public for registration.

Shensi Faced With New Opium Problem

Opium suppression officials in Shensi are now confronted with a ticklish problem. It seems that while opium smoking has been declared illegal, many of the addicts have resorted to a new way of appeasing their crave, that is, by drinking opium juice.

Building Intended for Japanese Fair Collpases, Injures Eight Workmen

The huge structure which was being built in North Szechuen road (of wood and of a temporary nature), intended to house the Japanese Industrial Fairs cheduled to commence on Friday of next week, suddenly collapsed on the forenoon of May 5, evidently of its own weight and because of the flimsy nature of the construction. Two score Japanese and Chinese workmen were buried under the debris, and when they were extricated it was found that eight of them had been seriously injured. Present indications are that the opening of the Fair will be delayed.

Shanghai American University "Prom" Is Largely Attended

About 500 guests attended the annual "prom" of the Shanghai American University Club at the Paramount Ballroom in Shanghai May 5. The ballroom was decorated with about a hundred college banners and pennants, representing educational institutions from all parts of the United States.

Full Text of the Final Draft Constitution of the Republic of China

Translated by M. C. Liang (梁森章)

Under the presidency of Dr. Sun Fo the Legislative Yuan has been engaged for the past three and a half years in drafting a permanent Constitution for China. Altogether seven drafts have been made, the first of which was based on the John Wu Draft, the work of the noted jurist, Dr. John C. H. Wu, who is at present Chairman of the General Codification Committee of the Legislative Yuan. The final draft was passed by the Yuan at its 59th meeting on May 1, 1936, and, pending adoption by the People's Congress on Nov. 12, 1936, it was officially announced by the National Government in a mandate on May 5. The following translation of the final Draft made by Mr. M. C. Liang is reproduced from "The China Press." The translation adopts the English terminology of an official translation of a former draft issued by the Compilation and Translation Bureau of the Legislative Yuan.

By virtue of the mandate received from the whole body of citizens and in accordance with the bequeathed teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Founder of the Republic of China, the People's Congress of the Republic of China hereby ordains and enacts this Constitution and causes it to be promulgated throughout the land for faithful and perpetual observance by all.

PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. 1.—The Republic of China is a "San Min Chu I" Republic.

Art. 2.—The sovereignty of the Republic of China is vested in the whole body of citizens.

Art. 3.—Persons having acquired the nationality of the Republic of China are citizens of the Republic of China.

Art. 4.—The territory of the Republic of China comprises areas originally constituting Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Szechwan, Hsikang, Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Honan, Shensi, Kansu, Chinghai, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Jehol, Chahar, Suiyuan, Ninghsia, Sinkiang, Mongolia and Tibet.

The territory of the Republic of China shall not be altered except by resolution of the People's Congress.

Art. 5.—All races of the Republic of China are component parts of the Chinese Nation and shall be equal.

Art. 6.—The National Flag of the Republic of China shall have a red background with a blue sky and white sun in the upper inside corner.

Art. 7.—The National Capital of the Republic of China shall be at Nanking.

PART II—RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE CITIZENS

Art. 8.—All citizens of the Republic of China shall be equal before the law.

Art. 9.—All citizens shall have personal liberty and except in accordance with law, may not be arrested, detained, tried or punished.

When a citizens is arrested or detained on suspicion of having committed a criminal act, the authority responsible for such action shall immediately inform the citizens himself and his relatives of the cause for his arrest or detention and shall, within twenty-four hours, send him to a competent court for trial.

The citizens so arrested or detained, or any one else, may also petition the court to demand from the authority responsible for such action the surrender, within twenty-four hours, of his person to the court for trial.

The court shall not reject such a petition; nor shall the responsible authority refuse to execute such a writ as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 10.—No one, except those in active military service, may be subject to the jurisdiction of a court martial.

Art. 11.—Every citizens shall have the freedom of domicile: no private abode may be forcibly entered, searched or sealed except in accordance with law.

Art. 12.—Every citizen shall have the freedom to change his residence; such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.

Art. 13.—Every citizen shall have the freedom of speech, writing and publication; such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.

Art. 14.—Every citizen shall have the freedom of secrecy of correspondence; such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.

Art. 15.—Every citizen shall have the freedom of religious belief: such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.

Art. 16.—Every citizen shall have the freedom of assembly and forming association; such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.

Art. 17.—No private property shall be requisitioned, expropriated, sealed or confiscated except in accordance with law.

Art. 18.—Every citizen shall have the right to present petitions, lodge complaints and institute legal proceedings in accordance with law.

Art. 19.—Every citizen shall have the right to exercise, in accordance with law, the powers of election, recall, initiative and referendum.

Art. 20.—Every citizen shall have the right to compete, in accordance with law in state examinations.

Art. 21.—Every citizen shall, in accordance with law, be amenable to the duty of paying taxes.

Art. 22.—Every citizen shall, in accordance with law, be amenable to the duty of performing military service.

Art. 23.—Every citizen shall, in accordance with law, be amenable to the duty of rendering public service.

Art. 24.—All other liberties and rights of the citizens which are not detrimental to public peace and order or public welfare shall be guaranteed by the Constitution, and except in accordance with law, shall not be restricted.

Art. 25.—Only laws imperative for safeguarding national security, averting a national crisis, maintaining public interest may restrict the citizens' liberties and rights.

Art. 26.—Any public functionary who illegally infringes upon any private liberty or right shall, besides being subject to disciplinary punishment, be responsible under criminal and civil law. The injured person may also, in accordance with law, claim indemnity from the State for damages sustained.

PART III—THE PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Art. 27.—The People's Congress shall be constituted of delegates elected as follows:—

1. Each district, municipality or area of an equivalent status shall elect one delegate, but in case its population exceeds 300,000, one additional delegate shall be elected for every additional 500,000 people. The status of areas to be equivalent to a district or municipality shall be defined by law.
2. The number of delegates to be elected from Mongolia and Tibet shall be determined by law.
3. The number of delegates to be elected by Chinese citizens residing abroad shall be determined by law.

Art. 28.—Delegates to the People's Congress shall be elected by universal, equal, and direct suffrage and by secret ballots.

Art. 29.—Citizens of the Republic of China having attained the age of twenty years shall, in accordance with law, have the right to elect delegates. Citizens having attained the age of twenty-five years shall, in accordance with law, have the right to be elected delegates.

Art. 30.—The term of office of Delegates to the People's Congress shall be six years.

When a Delegate is found guilty of violation of a law or neglect of his duty, his constituency shall recall him in accordance with law.

Art. 31.—The People's Congress shall be convened by the President once every three years. Its session shall last one month, but may be extended another month when necessary.

Extraordinary sessions of the People's Congress may be convened at the instance of two-fifths or more of its members.

The People's Congress shall be held at the seat of the Central Government.

Art. 32.—The powers and functions of the People's Congress shall be as follows:—

1. To elect the President and Vice-President of the Republic, the President and Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan, the President and Vice-President of the Censor Yuan, the Members of the Legislative Yuan and the Members of the Censor Yuan.
2. To recall the President and Vice-President of the Republic, the President and Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan, the President and Vice-President of the Judicial Yuan, the President and Vice-President of the Examination Yuan, the President and Vice-President of the Censor Yuan, the Members of the Legislative Yuan and the Members of the Censor Yuan.
3. To initiate laws.
4. To hold referenda on laws.
5. To amend the Constitution.
6. To exercise such other powers as are conferred by the Constitution.

Art. 33.—Delegates to the People's Congress shall not be held responsible outside of the Congress for opinions they may express or votes they may cast at the meeting of the Congress.

Art. 34.—Without the permission of the People's Congress, no Delegate shall be arrested or detained during the session except when apprehended in *flagrante delicto*.

Art. 35.—The organization of the People's Congress, the election as well as recall of its Delegates, and the rules of procedure governing the exercise of its powers and functions shall be determined by law.

PART IV.—THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Art. 36.—The President is the head of the State and represents the Republic of China in foreign relations.

Art. 37.—The President shall command the land, sea and air forces of the whole country.

Art. 38.—The President shall, in accordance with law, promulgate laws and issue mandates with the counter-signature of the President of the Yuan concerned.

Art. 39.—The President shall, in accordance with law, exercise the power of declaring war, negotiating peace and concluding treaties.

Art. 40.—The President shall, in accordance with law, declare and terminate a state of emergency.

Art. 41.—The President shall, in accordance with law, exercise the power of granting amnesties, special pardons, remission of sentences and restoration of civil rights.

Art. 42.—The President shall, in accordance with law, appoint and remove civil and military officials.

Art. 43.—The President shall, in accordance with law, confer honors and award decorations.

Art. 44.—In case of an emergency or a serious economic change which requires immediate steps to be taken, the President may by resolution of the Executive Meeting issue emergency mandates necessary to cope with the situation; provided that such mandates shall, within three months after issue, be submitted to the Legislative Yuan for confirmation.

Art. 45.—The President may summon a meeting of the Presidents of the five Yuan for the purpose of consultation or discussion of matters appertaining to two or more Yuan.

Art. 46.—The President shall be responsible to the People's Congress.

Art. 47.—Citizens of the Republic of China, having attained the age of forty years may be elected President or Vice-President of the Republic.

Art. 48.—The election of the President and Vice-President shall be provided for by law.

Art. 49.—The President and Vice-President shall hold office for a term of six years and may be re-elected for a second term.

Art. 50.—The President shall, on the day of his inauguration, take the following oath:—

"I do solemnly and sincerely swear before the people that I will observe the Constitution faithfully, perform my duties, promote the welfare of the people, safeguard the security of the State and

be loyal to the trust of the people. Should I break my oath, I will submit myself to the most severe punishment the law may provide."

Art. 51.—In case of the President's office becoming vacant, the Vice-President shall succeed to the presidency: in case the President is incapacitated by any cause, the Vice-President shall discharge the duties of his office. In case both the President and the Vice-President are incapacitated, the President of the Executive Yuan shall discharge the duties of the President's office.

Art. 52.—The President shall retire from office on the day his term expires. If by that time a new President has not been inaugurated, the President of the Executive Yuan shall discharge the duties of the President's office.

Art.53.—The period for the President of the Executive Yuan to discharge the duties of the President's office shall not exceed six months.

Art. 54.—Except in case of an offense against the internal or external security of the State, the President shall not be liable to criminal prosecution until he has been recalled or has retired from office.

CHAPTER 2.—THE EXECUTIVE YUAN

Art. 55.—The Executive Yuan is the highest organ through which the Central Government exercises its executive powers.

Art. 56.—In the Executive Yuan there shall be a President, a Vice-President and a number of Executive Members to be appointed and removed by the President.

The number of Executive Members as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, excluding the Ministers and Chairmen of Commissions, shall not exceed half the total number of Ministers and Chairmen of Commissions as provided for in the first paragraph of Article 58.

Art. 57.—In the Executive Yuan, there shall be various Ministries and Commissions which shall separately exercise their respective executive powers.

Art. 58.—The Minister of the various Ministries and the Chairmen of the various Commissions shall be appointed by the President from among the Executive Members. The President and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan may concurrently serve as Ministers and Chairmen of Commissions as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 59.—The President of the Executive Yuan, the Executive Members, the Ministers of the various Ministries and the Chairmen of the various Commissions shall be individually responsible to the President.

Art. 60.—In the Executive Yuan there shall be Executive Meetings composed of the President and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and the various Executive Members to be presided over by the President of the Executive Yuan.

Art. 61.—The following matters shall be decided at an Executive Meeting:—

1. Statutory and budgetary bills to be submitted to the Legislative Yuan.
2. Bills concerning a state of emergency and special pardons to be submitted to the Legislative Yuan.
3. Bills concerning declaration of war, negotiation of peace, conclusion of treaties and other important international affairs to be submitted to the Legislative Yuan.
4. Matters of common concern to the various Ministries and Commissions
5. Matters submitted by the President, or President of the Executive Yuan.
6. Matters submitted by the Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, the Executive Members, the various Ministries and Commissions.

Art. 62.—The organization of the Executive Yuan shall be determined by law.

CHAPTER 3.—THE LEGISLATIVE YUAN

Art. 63.—The Legislative Yuan is the highest organ through which the Central Government exercises its legislative powers. It shall be responsible to the People's Congress.

Art. 64.—The Legislative Yuan shall have the power to decide on measures concerning legislations, budgets, a state of emergency, special pardons, declaration of war, negotiation of peace, conclusion of treaties and other important international affairs.

Art. 65.—In the discharge of its duties the Legislative Yuan may interrogate the various Yuan, Ministries and Commissions.

Art. 66.—In the Legislative Yuan, there shall be a President and a Vice-President each of whom shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Art. 67.—Members of the Legislation Yuan shall be elected by the People's Congress from a list of condidates separtely nominated by the Delegates of the various provinces, Mongolia, Tibet, and citizens residing abroad. The candidates need not delegates to the People's Congress. The respective number of candidates shall be proportioned as follows:—

(1) A province with a population of less than 5,000,000 shall nominate four candidates. A province with a population of more than 5,000,000 but less than 10,000,000 shall nominate six candidates. A province with a population of more than 10,000,000 but less than 15,000,000 shall nominate eight candidates. A province with a population of more than 15,000,000 but less than 20,000,000 shall nominate ten candidates. A province with a population of more than 20,000,000 but less than 25,000,000 shall nominate twelve candidates. A province with a population of more than 25,000,000 but less than 30,000,000 shall nominate fourteen candidates. A province with a population of more than 30,000,000 shall nominate sixteen candidates.

(2) Mongolia and Tibet shall each nominate eight candidates.

(3) Citizens residing abroad shall nominate eight candidates.

Art. 68.—Members of the Legislative Yuan shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Art. 69.—The Executive Yuan, Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan, and Censor Yuan may submit to the Legislative Yuan measures concerning matters within their respective jurisdiction.

Art. 70.—The President may, before promulgation or execution of a legislative measure adopted by the Legislative Yuan, request the said Yuan to reconsider it.

If the Legislative Yuan, after reconsideration, decides to confirm the original measure so referred to it in accordance with the preceding paragraph by a vote of two-thirds or more of its members present, the President shall immediately promulgate or execute the said measure: provided that measures concerning legislations and conclusion of treaties may be submitted to the People's Congress for referenda.

Art. 71.—The President shall promulgate a measure presented by the Legislative Yuan for promulgation within thirty days after its receipt.

Art. 72.—Members of the Legislative Yuan shall not be held responsible outside of the said Yuan for opinions they may express and votes they may cast during the session.

Art. 73.—Without the permission of the Legislative Yuan, no member may be arrested or detained except when apprehended in *flagrante delicto*.

Art. 74.—No Member of the Legislative Yuan may concurrently hold any other public office or engage in any business or profession.

Art. 75.—The election of Members of the Legislative Yuan and the organization of the Legislative Yuan shall be determined by law.

CHAPTER 4.—THE JUDICIAL YUAN

Art. 76.—The Judicial Yuan is the highest organ through which the Central Government exercises its judicial powers. It shall attend to the adjudication of civil, criminal and administrative suits, and judicial administration.

Art. 77.—In the Judicial Yuan there shall be a President and a Vice-President, each of whom shall hold office for a term of three years. He shall be appointed by the President.

The President of the Judicial Yuan shall be responsible to the People's Congress.

Art. 78.—Matters concerning special pardons, remission of sentence and restoration of civil rights shall be submitted to the President for action by the President of the Judicial Yuan in accordance with law.

Art. 79.—The Judicial Yuan shall have the power to unify the interpretation of statutes and ordinances.

Art. 80.—Judicial officials shall, in accordance with law, have perfect independence in the conduct of trials.

Art. 81.—No judicial official may be removed from office unless he has been subject to criminal or disciplinary punishment or declared an interdicted person; nor may a judicial official be suspended or transferred, or have his salary reduced except in accordance with law.

Art. 82.—The organization of the Judicial Yuan and the various Courts of Justice shall be determined by law.

CHAPTER 5.—THE EXAMINATION YUAN

Art. 83.—The Examination Yuan is the highest organ through which the Central Government exercises its examination powers. It shall attend to the selection of civil service candidates by examination and to the registration of persons qualified for public service.

Art. 84.—In the Examination Yuan there shall be a President and a Vice-President each of whom shall hold office for a term of three years, to be appointed by the President.

The President of the Examination Yuan shall be responsible to the People's Congress.

Art. 85.—The Examination Yuan shall, in accordance with law, by examination and registration determine the following qualifications:—

3. For appointment as a public functionary.
2. For candidacy to public office.
3. For practice in specialized professions and as technical experts.

Art. 86.—The organization of the Examination Yuan shall be determined by law.

CHAPTER 6.—THE CENSOR YUAN

Art. 87.—The Censor Yuan is the highest organ through which the Central Government exercises its Censorial powers. It shall attend to impeachment and auditing and be responsible to the People's Congress.

Art. 88.—In the discharge of its censorial powers, the Censor Yuan may, in accordance with law, interrogate the various Yuan, Ministries and Commissions.

Art. 89.—In the Censor Yuan, there shall be a President and a Vice-President each of whom shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Art. 90.—Members of the Censor Yuan shall be elected by the People's Congress from candidates separately nominated by the Delegates of the various provinces, Mongolia, Tibet and Chinese citizens residing abroad. Each group of Delegates shall nominate not more than two candidates. The candidates need not necessarily be Delegates to the Congress.

Art. 91.—Members of the Censor Yuan shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Art. 92.—When the Censor Yuan finds a public functionary in the Central or local Government guilty of violation of a law or neglect of his duty, an impeachment may be instituted upon the proposal of one or more Members and the endorsement, after due investigation, of five or more Members. Impeachment against the President or Vice-President, the President or Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, Legislative Yuan, Examination Yuan or Censor Yuan may be instituted only upon the proposal of ten or more Members and the endorsement, after due investigation, of one-half or more of the Members of the entire Yuan.

Art. 93.—When an impeachment is instituted against the President or Vice-President or the President or Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, Legislative Yuan, Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan or Censor Yuan in accordance with the preceding Article, it shall be brought before the People's Congress. During the adjournment of the People's Congress, the Delegates shall be requested to convene in accordance with law an extraordinary session to decide whether the impeached shall be removed from office.

Art. 94.—Members of the Censor Yuan shall not be held responsible outside of the said Yuan for opinions they may express and votes they may cast while discharging their duties.

Art. 95.—Without the permission of the Censor Yuan, no Member of the Censor Yuan may be arrested or detained except when apprehended in *flagrante delicto*.

Art. 96.—No Member of the Censor Yuan may concurrently hold any other public office or engage in any business or profession.

Art. 97.—The election of the Members of the Censor Yuan and the organization of the Censor Yuan shall be determined by law.

PART V—SYSTEM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER 1.—THE PROVINCES

Art. 98.—In the Province, there shall be a Provincial Government which shall execute the laws and orders of the Central Government and supervise local self-government.

Art. 99.—In the Provincial Government there shall be a Governor who shall hold office for a term of three years. He shall be appointed and removed by the Central Government.

Art. 100.—In the province, there shall be a Provincial Assembly which shall be composed of one member from each district or municipality to be elected by the district or municipal council. Members of the Provincial Assembly shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Art. 101.—The organization of the Provincial Government and the Provincial Assembly as well as the election and recall of the Members of the Provincial Assembly shall be determined by law.

Art. 102.—The government of areas not yet established as provinces shall be determined by law.

CHAPTER 2—THE DISTRICTS

Art. 103.—The district is a unit of local self-government.

CHAPTER II.—THE DISTRICTS

Art. 104.—Matters of a local nature shall be under the jurisdiction of a local self-government.

All matters pertaining to local self-government shall be determined by law.

Art. 105.—Citizens of the district shall, in accordance with law, exercise the powers of initiative and referendum in matters concerning district self-government, as well as the powers of election and and recall of the District Magistrate and other elective officials in the service of district self-government.

Art. 106.—In the district there shall be a District Council the members of which shall be directly elected by the citizens in the District General Meeting. Members of the District Council shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Art. 107.—District laws and regulations which are in conflict with the laws and ordinances of the Central or Provincial Government shall be null and void.

Art. 108.—In the district, there shall be a District Government with a District Magistrate who shall be elected by the citizens in the District General Meeting. The Magistrate shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Only those persons found qualified in the public examinations held by the Central Government or adjudged qualified by the Ministry of Public Service Registration may be candidates for the office of District Magistrate.

Art. 109.—The District Magistrate shall administer the affairs of the district in accordance with the principles of self-government and, under the direction of the Provincial Governor, execute matters assigned by the Central and Provincial Governments.

Art. 110.—The organization, powers and functions of the District Council and District Government as well as the election and recall of the District Council shall be determined by law.

CHAPTER 3.—THE MUNICIPALITIES

Art. 111.—In addition to the provisions of this chapter, the provisions governing self-government and administration of the district shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the municipality.

Art. 112.—In the municipality, there shall be a Municipal Council the Members of which shall be directly elected by the citizens in the Municipal General Meeting. One-third of the Members shall retire and be replaced by election annually.

Art. 113.—In the Municipality, there shall be Municipal Government with a Mayor to be directly elected by the citizens in the Municipal General Meeting. He shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Only those persons found qualified in the public examinations held by the Central Government or adjudged qualified by the Ministry of Public Service Registration may be candidates for the office of Mayor.

Art. 114.—The Mayor shall administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the principles of municipal self-government and, under direction of the competent supervising authority, executive matters assigned by the Central or Provincial Government.

Art. 115.—The organization of the Municipal Council and Municipal Government as well as the election and recall of the Members of the Municipal Council and the Mayor shall be determined by law.

PART VI.—NATIONAL ECONOMIC LIFE

Art. 116.—The economic system of the Republic of China shall be based upon the *Min Sheng Chu I* (Principle of Livelihood) and shall aim at national economic sufficiency and equality.

Art. 117.—The land within the territorial limits of the Republic of China belongs to the people as a whole. Any part thereof the ownership of which has been lawfully acquired by an individual or individuals shall be protected by, and subject to the restrictions of, law.

The State may, in accordance with law, tax or expropriate private land on the basis of the value declared by the owner or assessed by the Government.

Every land-owner is amenable to the duty of utilizing his land to the fullest extent.

Art. 118.—All subterranean minerals and natural forces which are economically utilizable for public benefit, belong to the State and shall not be affected by private ownership of the land.

Art. 119.—The unearned increment shall be taxed by means of a land-value-increment tax and devoted to public benefit.

Art. 120.—In readjusting the distribution of land, the State shall be guided by the principle of aiding and protecting the landowning farmers and the land-utilizing owners.

Art. 121.—The State may, in accordance with law, regulate private wealth and enterprises when such wealth and enterprises are considered detrimental to the balanced development of national economic life.

Art. 122.—The State shall encourage, guide and protect the citizens' productive enterprises and the nation's foreign trade.

Art. 123.—All public utilities and enterprises of a monopolistic nature shall be operated by the State, except in case of necessity when the State may specially permit private operation.

The private enterprises mentioned in the preceding paragraph may, in case of emergency for national defense be temporarily managed by the State. The State may also, in accordance with law, take them over for permanent operation upon payment of due compensation.

Art. 124.—In order to improve the workers' living conditions, increase their productive ability and relieve unemployment, the State shall enforce labor protective policies.

Women and children shall be afforded special protection in accordance with their age and physical condition.

Art. 125.—Labor and capital shall, in accordance with the principles of mutual help and co-operation, develop together productive enterprises.

Art. 126.—In order to promote agricultural development and the welfare of the farming population, the State shall improve rural economic and living conditions and increase farming efficiency by employment of scientific farming.

The State may regulate the production and distribution of agricultural products in both kind and quantity.

Art. 127.—The State shall accord due relief or compensation to those who suffer disability or loss of life in the performance of military or public services.

Art. 128.—The State shall give suitable relief to the aged, feeble, or disabled who are incapable of earning a living.

Art. 129.—While the following powers appertain to the Legislative Yuan in the case of the Central Government, they may be exercised by the legally designated organ if, in accordance with law, such matters may be effected independently by a province, district or municipality:—

1. To impose or alter the rate of taxes and levies, fines, penalties, or other imposts of a compulsory nature.
2. To raise public loans, dispose of public property or conclude contracts which increase the burden of the public treasury.
3. To establish or cancel public enterprises, monopolies, franchises or any other profit making enterprise.
4. To grant or cancel monopolies, franchises or any other special privileges.

Unless specially authorized by law, the government of a province, district or municipality shall not raise foreign loans or directly utilize foreign capital.

Art. 130.—Within the territorial limits of the Republic of China all goods shall be permitted to circulate freely. They shall not be seized or detained except in accordance with law.

Customs duty is a Central Government revenue. It shall be collected only once when the goods enter or leave the country.

The various grades of government shall not collect any dues on goods in transit within the country.

The right to impose taxes and levies on goods belongs to the Central Government and shall not be exercised except in accordance with law.

PART VII EDUCATION

Art. 131.—The educational aim of the Republic of China shall be to develop a national spirit, to cultivate a national morality, to train the people for self-government and to increase their ability to earn a livelihood, and thereby to build up a sound and healthy body of citizens.

Art. 132.—Every citizen of the Republic of China shall have an equal opportunity to receive education.

Art. 133.—All public and private educational institutions in the country shall be subject to State supervision and amenable to the duty of carrying out the educational policies formulated by the State.

Art. 134.—Children between six and twelve years old are of school age and shall receive elementary education free of tuition.

Art. 135.—All persons over school age who have not received an elementary education shall receive supplementary education free of tuition.

Art. 136.—In establishing universities and technical schools, the State shall give special consideration to the needs of the respective localities so as to afford the people thereof an equal opportunity to receive higher education, thereby hastening a balanced national cultural development.

Art. 137.—Educational appropriations shall constitute no less than fifteen per cent of the total amount of the budget of the Central Government and no less than thirty per cent of the total amount of the provincial, district and municipal budgets respectively.

Educational endowment funds independently set aside in accordance with law shall be safeguarded.

Educational expenditures in needy provinces shall be subsidized by the central treasury.

Art. 138.—The State shall encourage or subsidize the following persons or enterprises:—

1. Educational enterprises established by private persons within the State, with a high record of achievement.
2. Educational enterprises for Chinese citizens residing abroad.
3. Those who have made academic or technical inventions and discoveries.
4. Teachers who have good records and long service.
5. Students who achieve high scholastic attainments and show good conduct but are unable to receive further education.

PART VIII.—ENFORCEMENT AND AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Art. 139.—The term "Law" as used in the Constitution means whatever may be passed by the Legislative Yuan and promulgated by the President as law.

Art. 140.—Laws in conflict with the Constitution shall be null and void.

The Censor Yuan may, within six months after a law has been enforced, request the Judicial Yuan for interpretation to determine whether or not such law is in conflict with the Constitution. Detailed provisions governing such procedure shall be provided by law.

Art. 141.—Administrative orders, in conflict with the Constitution or laws shall be null and void.

Art. 142.—The Constitution shall be interpreted by the Judicial Yuan.

Art. 143.—Where the number of provinces in which self-government has been completely effected does not exceed half the total number of provinces, the Members of the Legislative and Censor Yuan shall be elected and appointed in accordance with the following provisions:—

1. One-half the number of Members of the Legislative Yuan shall be elected by the People's Congress from half the number of candidates, as prescribed in Article 67 and separately nominated by the Delegates of the various provinces, Mongolia, Tibet and Chinese citizens residing abroad. The other half of the Members shall be appointed by the President at the instance of the President of the Legislative Yuan.

2. One-half the number of Members of the Censor Yuan shall be elected by the People's Congress from half the number of candidates, as prescribed in Article 90 and separately nominated by the Delegates of the various provinces, Mongolia, Tibet and Chinese citizens residing abroad. The other half of the Members shall be appointed by the President at the instance of the President of the Censor Yuan.

Art. 144.—Where self-government has not been completely effected in a District, the District Magistrate shall be appointed and removed by the Central Government.

The provisions prescribed in the preceding paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* in respect to Municipalities where self-government has not been completely effected.

Art. 145.—The procedure governing the establishment of local self-government shall be prescribed by law.

Art. 146.—The People's Congress which enacts this Constitution shall exercise the powers and functions of the First People's Congress.

Art. 147.—No amendment to the Constitution may be made unless it shall have been proposed by not less than one-fourth of the delegates to the People's Congress and passed by at least two-thirds of the delegates present at a meeting having a quorum of not less than three-fourths of the entire Congress.

A proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be made public by the proposer or proposers one year before the assembling of the People's Congress.

Art. 148.—Such matters as are provided in the Constitution which require separate enforcement rules shall be prescribed by law.

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Total Volume: 1,170,000 Shares

1935-36 High	Low	Div. $ per sh.	STOCKS	Last Sale May 4	May 5
13¾	4¼	0.10	Adams Express	10½	10½
149⅝	110	4.00	American Can	125¼	125¾
39½	20¼	0.60	Amer. Cyanamid "B"	34	33¾
9⅜	2	—	American & For. Power	7	7
42	14	—	American & Foreign Pwr. $7 pfd.	31	32¾
27¼	10½	—	American Radiator	19⅝	20
177¼	98⅞	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	152⅞	154½
107	74¾	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	91	93
24⅞	7⅛	—	American Waterworks	20¼	20½
39⅜	8	0.25	Anaconda Copper	32⅝	33⅜
86½	35¾	2.00	Atchison, T. & T. Fe	71	71½
53½	15	—	Auburn	33¼	33
24	7½	—	Baltimore & Ohio	16⅝	16⅞
63¼	21⅝	—	Bethlehem Steel	49⅞	50
26¼	6¼	—	Boeing Airplane Co.,	18⅛	18¼
15⅞	8⅝	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	11⅜	11⅝
170½	45¾	—	Case, J. I.	151	154⅝
47⅞	20¼	1.40	Chase National Bank	36¾	37⅛
74	35	3.00	Chesapeake Corp.	63½	65
60⅝	37⅛	2.80	Chesapeake & Ohio	54⅞	55⅛
103⅞	31	4.00	Chrysler	95⅝	95
21⅜	3⅝	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	17⅜	17¾
24¼	16½	6.00	Coml. Solvents	17⅜	17⅝
4⅝	0⅜	—	Common wealth & Southern (ord.)	2½	2½
36⅞	15⅞	1.00	Consolinated Gas of N. Y.	28¾	29⅛
15¼	0½	0.25	Consolidated Oil	12⅞	12¾
38½	15⅛	.87½	Continental Oil	32¼	32
78⅜	60	3.00	Corn Products	74	74⅝
73¾	17½	0.75	Douglas Aircraft	54½	54⅜
152	86⅝	3.60	Du Pont de Nemours	138¾	139¾
24⅜	3½	—	Electric Bond & Share	18	18⅛
41½	20½	1.00	General Electric	36	36¼
39⅜	30	1.80	General Foods	38	38¼
70⅝	26⅝	2.00	General Motors	62½	63¾
50	15⅝	1.00	General Railway Signa	35½	35
22	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust	17⅞	1
31⅝	15¾	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	25¾	25⅝
75½	44	1.00	Humble Oil	62½	61⅝
53⅛	22¼	1.00	Internation Nickel	45¼	45⅝
19	5⅝	—	International Tel. & Tel.	13⅛	13¼
41⅝	13¾	1.00	Kennecott	35	36
55⅛	31¼	2.00	Loew's Inc.	46	47¼
26⅛	18½	1.20	Lorillard	22⅛	22¼
103	55	1.00	Monsanto Chemical	91	93½
45	21¾	0.20	Montgomery Ward	38⅞	39½
41⅞	18½	1.00	National City Bank	32¾	33⅝
25	12⅞	1.20	National Dairy Prods.	23¼	23⅞
34½	23⅛	2.00	National Distillers	28⅞	29¼
14⅜	4⅞	0.60	National Power & Lt.	10	10¼
42¼	12¼	0.10	New York Central	33⅜	33½
29⅜	9	1.00	North American	24⅛	25
39⅝	13⅛	1.50	Pacific Gas & Electric	34	33¾
56¾	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	48	48¾
12¼	3¼	0.10	Packard Motors	9⅝	9⅞
38⅝	17¼	1.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	29⅝	30¼
49	13¾	1.00	Phillips Petroleum	42	42⅞
48¼	20⅜	2.40	Public Serv. of N. J.	39⅝	40
14¼	4	—	Radio Corporation of Amer.	10¼	10½
58⅝	43⅛	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	51½	52
56¼	22	—	Schenley	39⅜	40
69⅞	31	2.00	Sears Roebuck	65⅜	65⅜
17	10⅝	0.40	Socony-Vacuum	13½	13¼
28¼	10⅝	1.50	Southern California Edison	25½	25⅝
38½	12¾	—	Southern Pacific	30⅜	30⅝
19½	12½	0.80	Standard Brands	15⅛	15⅝
9¼	1½	—	Standard Gas & Electric	5⅜	5⅞
69½	35⅜	1.00	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	58	59
71¾	58⅜	3.80	Sterling Products	66	67⅞
38⅜	28⅜	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	35¼	35
14⅝	4⅞	0.30	Transamerica	12	12¼
88	44	2.00	Union Caride & Carbon	78⅞	80½
138¼	82½	6.00	Union Pacific	120½	124⅜
31⅝	9⅞	—	United Aircraft (New)	22	22½
20⅞	4½	—	United Airline Trans.	16½	16⅜
8½	1½	—	United Corporation	5⅜	6
19⅛	9⅛	1.00	United Gas Improvement	14⅞	15⅛
58	35⅛	2.00	U.S. Indus. Alcohol	47	47¼
34⅝	9⅛	—	U. S Rubber	29⅞	30¼
72⅛	27½	—	U. S. Steel	55⅜	56⅛
26½	11¼	—	Vanadium	18⅜	18
14	2¼	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	9⅞	10
122½	32⅝	1.75	Westinghouse Electric	106¼	107

Call Money: 0¾ %

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